



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
12 July 1991

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Cameroon

'Official Sources' Claim Biya, Opposition To Meet

LD1107191291 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Official sources in Yaounde, Cameroon revealed that President Paul Biya will meet the main opposition leaders in the coming days, the first of this kind since the violent unrest started several months ago.

The chairman of the National Union for Progress and Democracy in Cameroon said today that the party vice chairman was detained for several hours in the Maroua police building, in the north of the country. In the same region, it is reported that some 40 people were arrested, most probably for taking part in the ghost town operations.

Opposition Leader Reacts

AB1207100791 Libreville Africa No.1 in French
1830 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Mr. Hameni Bieleu, chairman of the Union of Democratic Forces [UFD] and chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Democratic Opposition, has reacted to the proposal of a dialogue made by President Paul Biya. In a telephone interview with our reporter Lucien Mpoumbou a short while ago, he said he believed that President Biya was now following a good path. Concerning the proposal of the head of state to meet the opposition leaders individually, Hameni Bieleu rather favored a collective meeting between President Paul Biya and all the opposition leaders. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Bieleu recording] Mr. Paul Biya has finally understood that the people are invincible and that it was necessary to yield to their demands. The pressing demand of the Cameroonian people now is the holding of a national sovereign conference. If Mr. Biya invites

the opposition to meet with him to discuss this issue, we think that is already a wise path, and we believe that the all the opposition should meet with the president of the Republic to discuss this matter of national interest. If it is a matter of meeting him individually, the UFD of Cameroon is not interested in such a step. [end recording]

Rwanda

Interior Minister Tours Ruhengeri Prefecture

EA1107115491 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la
Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Francois Munyazesa, minister of interior and communal development, visited Ruhengeri Prefecture today. Our permanent correspondent in the region, Jean-Baptiste Hakizimana, reports:

[Hakizimana] Accompanied by the Ruhengeri prefect, Dr. Charles Nzabagerageza, the interior minister and his delegation visited the people who were displaced following the 4 July rebel attack in Butaro Commune. After leaving Cyeru they headed towards Kindoyi in Butaro Commune near the Rwanda-Uganda border.

The military authority in the areas stated that the situation was relatively calm, all the more so since the people there were fearlessly carrying out harvesting activities. As stated by the Butaro Commune mayor, the number of displaced inhabitants from the five administrative units bordering Uganda has reached 22,000. [passage omitted]

What is more regrettable today is that the rebels are very near the Rwanda-Uganda border, at Kinyamali, Gashasha, Kabutuku, and Kekubo, all in Uganda. In any case, the Rwandan Armed Forces remain ready to strike hard against any rebel-cockroaches who dare lay their feet on Rwandan soil.

Kenya**Somalia****Citizens Warned Against Harboring Illegal Aliens**

EA1107134291 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0600 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Residents of West Pokot District living along the Kenya-Uganda border have been cautioned against harboring illegal aliens. Speaking at a public baraza [administrative meeting] at (Kiresho) in Riwa location of the district, the area District Commissioner [DC], Mr. Timothy Sirma, cautioned wananchi [citizens] against such practices as they were a danger to public security. The DC also warned the Pokot people against cattle rustling in the neighboring district of Trans-Nzoia. He noted that some herds of cattle belonging to the Trans-Nzoia District had been recovered from the district's Kacheliba location.

Anyona, Others Sentenced 7 Years for 'Sedition'

EA1107200091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] A former MP for Kitutu East, George Anyona, and three others who were yesterday found guilty of sedition were today jailed for seven years each by a Nairobi court. In his judgment, which was delivered under tight security, a senior resident magistrate, Mr. Francis Mabele, said the offense was serious as it threatened state security and public order.

Anyona, together with a KANU [Kenya African National Union] official for Embu, Augustine Njeru Kathangu, and a former lecturer at Kenyatta University, Professor Edward Akong'o Oyugi, and a former dean of the Faculty of Commerce at the University of Nairobi, Isaiah Ngotho Kariuki, were each jailed for seven years for the first count, which stated that on 11 July last year at Mutugi bar and restaurant in Dagoretti [suburb of Nairobi] they held a seditious meeting with an intention to overthrow the government.

Anyona and Kathangu were also sentenced to four years imprisonment for three counts of being in possession of seditious publications. Kathangu will serve another 18 months for possessing prohibited publications. All the accused persons will however serve a jail term of seven years since the sentence runs concurrently.

[Paris AFP in English at 1626 GMT on 11 July, in a Nairobi-dated item, adds: "As the magistrate prepared to pass sentence, the defendants refused to take part in what they said was a 'trial by kangaroo court' and withdrew their lawyers on the grounds that the court had been closed to the public."]

USC Central Committee 'First' Session Opens

EA1107113091 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Ali Mahdi Mohamed, president of the Somali Republic, today attended the first session of the United Somali Congress [USC] Central Committee, which was officially opened at the Presidency, in Mogadishu, by General Mohamed Farah Hassan Aydid, chairman of the organization. The session, which is the first of its kind, will discuss among other things the completion of the standing committee's work, increasing the membership of the Central Committee, completing the remaining articles of the Constitution, (?finding solutions) to the insecurity, and measuring the role the Djibouti peace conference can play.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, president of the Somali Republic, first expressed his pleasure at participating in the meeting, and thanked members of the Central Committee and all those who had made the USC third congress possible, saying it had achieved the aspirations for [word indistinct] and coexistence. [passage omitted]

Tanzania**Babangida Speaks on Sanctions, African Democracy**

EA1107161891 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0800 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Nigerian President and OAU Chairman Ibrahim Babangida address to members of Parliament at Karimjee Hall, Dar es Salaam; in English—live relay]

[Excerpts] Mr. President and dear brothers, Mr. Speaker, Honorable Members of Parliament, distinguished ladies and gentlemen: May I from the outset express my profound gratitude for the rare honor of addressing the esteemed members of this noble house and elected representatives of the Republic of Tanzania. My visit is a historic one, coming after the recent OAU summit in Abuja and being the first since my election as the current chairman of our organization. [passage omitted]

Mr. Speaker, the international environment is undergoing fundamental changes. Superpower rivalry and competition have been replaced by understanding and cooperation. The net effect is to unleash a resurgence of democratic movements throughout Eastern Europe. Giant strides have been made in the path of disarmament as our world edges slowly but steadily towards global stability in furtherance of international peace and security.

The EFC is now poised at breaking down frontiers in advance of the creation of a single European market in

1992. The United States, Canada, and Mexico are seriously involved in the negotiations that will create a free trade area embracing the whole of the North American Continent. Even the Latin American states are taking [steps] towards the formation of a regional economic group, just as the Asian group is setting the pace in Asia.

Besides, the rise of new democracies in Eastern Europe has raised the stakes for Africa in terms of its ability to attract development finances. In the light of these momentous developments, what should Africa do to protect its interest? How do we ensure that our voice remains audible in the negotiations and formulations of global agenda for international cooperation and development? Since I presume we will not just fold our arms in resignation and bemoan our circumstances, what do we do to salvage the situation in the superior interests of the generality of our people? These questions are pertinent as Africa grappled with crucial challenges of development and stability. Indeed, these are critical issues to which African politicians, especially the elected representatives, would need to proffer solutions which a sense of urgency.

Mr. Speaker, if you permit me, I would like to make some contribution in our collective search for solutions. It seems to me that there is no alternative to self-reliance. We will need to restructure our patterns of trade and expand cooperation amongst ourselves. The institutions established to underpin trade expansion will have to be strengthened. Governments at regional levels must demonstrate the political will to accelerate the pace of economic integration by implementing without further delay all the protocols in the regional economic grouping.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Honorable Members of Parliament, we must intensify South-South cooperation in all facets [applause], from trade expansion in manufactured and industrial goods to genuine partnership in science and technology. A lot will depend on the vision of us, the African leaders, and goals we set for ourselves. We must resolve to commit ourselves unequivocally and without any reservation whatsoever to push forward the process of integration.

If Europe, in spite of its enormous economic strength, is still seeking greater economic prowess and stronger integration, Africa should not been seen to be doing anything less. The treaty of the African Economic Community has a timetable of 34 years for its full implementation. I believe we can sharply shorten the timetable if we demonstrate the will, the political will to that end. Our own generation of leaders can set the stage for rapid integration by accelerating the pace of economic cooperation in our respective regions.

In my region, the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], which was established in 1975, has made some important strides, including the free movement of persons and the rights of residence. We are on the verge of achieving the rights of establishment. I am

aware that similar achievements have been recorded in PTA [Preferential Trade Area], SADCC [Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference]. These achievements to my mind seem to have shortened the period leading to the full integration of our continent [applause]. I am convinced, therefore, that if we commit ourselves totally to our stated goals in the treaty of the African Economic Community, we should realize this objective within 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, on the political plane, we have every cause to congratulate ourselves. Africa triumphed over colonialism with the independence of Namibia. [applause] Apartheid in southern Africa is on its way out. While we welcome efforts made by De Klerk regime in dismantling apartheid, we must never lose sight of the fact that a lot still needs to be done to transform South Africa into a non-racial and democratic society we all hope it will be.

To those who advocate rather prematurely that the full range of sanctions should be lifted must remember that not all political prisoners have been set free. [sentence as heard] They must equally remember that not all political exiles have been able to return in safety and dignity. Above all, the post-apartheid constitution for southern Africa is yet to be negotiated. [applause]

The tripartite accord reached on June 24 between the Pretoria regime, Inkatha, and ANC [African National Congress] and brokered by the Church Council is a step in the right direction and towards stopping the township violence in the country.

We continue to closely monitor the unfolding events in South Africa. The lifting of sanctions against South Africa announced a few hours ago by IOC [International Olympic Committee] comes at a delicate juncture in the contacts between the ANC and De Klerk regime (?while restraint in upsetting) the international solidarity against apartheid remains greatly desirable. In the light of this, we view the action by the IOC with dismay since it is liable to send out the wrong signals to the Pretoria regime, thereby weakening their commitment to even-handed negotiations. [applause]

Nonetheless, the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa is due to meet shortly and Africa will once again pronounce itself on the South African question after that meeting.

We in Africa must never [word indistinct]. We must continue to stand firm and in total solidarity with our brothers in southern Africa until the establishment of a non-racial democratic society in a united South Africa is achieved. [applause]

In the area of internal conflict as in Angola and Mozambique, I believe we have finally seen some light at the end of the tunnel. The cease-fire accord signed in Lisbon between President dos Santos and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, signals the end of Angola's 16-year-old

civil war. We are eager to see similar accords in Mozambique and Sudan. In the name of Africa, I urge the peoples of these countries to work for peace, stability, and reconciliation. [applause]

Mr. Speaker, our continent is witnessing new political phenomenon in the form of pro-democracy movements. Our people are demanding an effective voice on the structure and conduct of governments under which they expect to be governed. It will be unwise to seek to stifle such popular demands. Rather, we should energize the democratic institutions since only the unfettered liberation of the human spirit can unleash the (?salient) energies in our body politic and help create the requisite conducive environment for rapid growth and development. To seek to stifle the democratic yearnings of our people is not only ill-advised but also is bound to be futile. [applause]

It is in this context that it is gratifying to note that Tanzania, in a positive response to the democratic wave sweeping through the continent, has established a presidential commission on pluralism. [applause]

Mr. Speaker, Honorable Members of Parliament, Africa indeed finds itself at a crossroad. One path leads to the flowering of democratic institutions, which should constitute the bedrock of an enduring democratic stability, integration, a rapid growth, and development. The other path is characterized by misguided suppression of the basic rights, stifling of democratic norms and practices, leading to closed borders, contraction in economic activities, and a precipitous decline in our economic fortunes.

We as leaders of this generation must be courageous to choose the path of political party pluralism with a high degree of tolerance and be committed to bequeath a culture of (?balance) to generations yet unborn. The OAU has set the agenda. We must pursue it vigorously.

We cannot afford to prevaricate any longer and indeed we must not let our people down.

Long live Nigerian-Tanzanian friendship and cooperation! Long live African solidarity and unity! I thank you, Mr. Speaker and distinguished members of the house. [applause]

Visit Shortened

*AB1107215691 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 91*

[Text] We have just received the report that because of the plane crash, the president, General Ibrahim Babangida, is cutting short his visit to Tanzania. The president has sent a message of condolence to the people and relations of the victims of the plane crash. In the message, which was sent by his principal secretary, Hamidu Watanafa, the president expressed shock and sorrow at the tragic mishap. He prayed that God would give courage to the relations of the victims to bear the irreparable loss.

Visits Zanzibar

*EA1107210691 Zanzibar Voice of Tanzania
in Swahili 1600 GMT 11 Jul 91*

[Excerpt] Zanzibar—The chairman of the OAU, President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, has expressed Africa's hope for contesting the post of UN secretary general, adding that Africa has capable and qualified people to fill that post. President Babangida made the remarks at Zanzibar Airport during a news conference shortly after concluding his one-day visit to various parts of Zanzibar island. The Nigerian president, who is in the country for a three-day state visit, said Africa should strive to fill the post of UN secretary general and that Africa will propose qualified and acceptable people to fill the post. [passage omitted]

De Klerk, Bush Discuss Lifting Sanctions, Angola

MB1107202491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2009 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Pretoria July 11 SAPA—President F W de Klerk on Thursday night held a telephonic discussion with US President George Bush, following the lifting of US sanctions on Wednesday. The state president's office said in a statement Mr de Klerk stressed during the conversation that not only the less privileged communities would benefit from Mr Bush's decision: The effects would be felt throughout southern Africa.

Mr de Klerk also expressed his utmost gratitude towards President Bush for the personal role he played in lifting sanctions. He also informed Mr Bush about the role South Africa [SA] would play in encouraging the process of reconciliation in Angola as well as the peace initiatives in Mozambique. President Bush took note of these actions and lauded Mr de Klerk and the South African Government for its courage and determination in its efforts to solve problems.

The statement added that both African National Congress President Mr Nelson Mandela and Bophuthatswana leader Mr Lucas Mangope had asked the SA Government to arrange a meeting between them to discuss the crucial issue of political prisoners. The two presidents are to stay in contact regarding further developments regarding questions they discussed.

UK's Hurd on Violence, Political 'Labels'

MB1207090791 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 2025 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Interview with British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd by Penny Smythe at Jan Smuts Airport on the Agenda program on 11 July—recorded]

[Text] [Smythe] Mr. Hurd, you have during your stay here met the main political role players. Could you give us a brief impression of those leaders, and the situation South Africa finds itself in right at this stage.

[Hurd] Well, when I came here I wasn't quite sure what I would find because one reads some rather discouraging reports some times in the London press. But I think my main impression; I have two actually. One is of the importance and difficulty of violence, but the second is that despite that and the emphasis put on it, the main players that you are talking about are determined to negotiate and to succeed in negotiating.

[Smythe] And you are quite positive about the future of South Africa as you...

[Hurd, interrupting] Yes, I think what you are trying to do is unique. I don't think anywhere in the history of the world has this actually been attempted before. So, it's difficult, and there are all kinds of emotions from the past which crowd in and make it more difficult, but the

difficulty is being tackled by people, if I may say so, of exceptional quality and substance.

[Smythe] What do you think of the ANC's [African National Congress] decision to remain a liberation organization rather than moving on and becoming a political party?

[Hurd] Well, the ANC is both, isn't it? It has to look back at the past and still use some of the old rhetoric, but clearly it's beginning to look to the future; elections one-man one-vote; how you reassure the black electorate, many of whom have a big stake in the country now. But there is not going to be a lot of what I will call marxist nonsense messing about with ideas which are thoroughly discredited elsewhere.

[Smythe] And yet there is a large South African Communist Party presence.

[Hurd] Yes. Well that's, as I said, I don't think labels are as important as what people actually do, and one lesson which I think all sensible people can draw from what happened in Europe, and what is happening in the rest of Africa, is that you do need to rely on a free enterprise system if you are serious about prosperity for your people.

[Smythe] You mentioned the subject of violence and, of course, that's been put across as one of the main stumbling blocks to negotiations. One of the British newspapers this weekend made allegations of the fact that there was a massive state security force using propaganda and violence to maintain whites' political control in the future if there is another government and after apartheid is gone completely, using Inkatha as well. And, of course, as you know, the ANC has accused the South African Government of using a third force. Having met the various leaders now what would you say of those allegations?

[Hurd] I look at it differently. I am quite sure, having listened as you say to all the main players that the South African Government is sincere in wishing to prevent violence. I do think that the South African Police have a very difficult job. They can't be everywhere all the time, but also they have been brought up in a different tradition. There are places I visited where there is not effective policing, and I am not now talking about political violence. I am talking about criminal murder, criminal rape, and so on. Well, those crimes occur and are not really cleared up. And I think that the policing of South Africa and the change needed over the years in the policing of South Africa is a hugely important topic which everybody has to think very seriously about. But I am satisfied that none of the main players is interested in political violence as a political weapon. I do think that—I may say so from outside—that a lot of effort is needed both at the national and the local level to prevent the kind of violence which has a political label attached to it.

[Smythe] And now, of course, there is America and the European Community making a lot of noise about lifting sanctions, etcetera. There are people in South Africa who feel this is going to be the opening of the doors to massive investment, and you yourself have said that we need that desperately in the country.

[Hurd] Yes.

[Smythe] But there are those who also say, wait and see. A new constitution is necessary before we invest. Where do you think British business stands?

[Hurd] I hope the British business will take a medium term view because South Africa is in recession. Britain is in recession. [Laughs] Nothing peculiar about that, and you still have the political problems we have been talking about, and not yet sorted out. But if you look a little bit beyond that, at the resources of South Africa, at the opportunities of South Africa, and the rest of this continent, then the opportunities are very, very great. And we are now your second supplier after the Germans. Export realization here is very great. The potential even greater, and I hope very much the British businessmen, looking just a little bit ahead of the immediate scene, will decide that now is the time to consider how they can increase their stake here.

[Smythe] What about the arms embargo? Because now that South Africa has acceded to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, do you see that as a step toward lifting the arms embargo against South Africa?

[Hurd] Well, I think the South African Government has been very wise and clear sighted in adhering to the nonproliferation treaty. I was very glad to be here when Pik Botha, with a little touch of theater, brought—summoned—the documents, and signed it yesterday. That's very good news. I think ending the arms embargo is not a huge priority of the South Africans, and I think it will take a long, considerable time. It's a Security Council thing. It requires, therefore, a wide measure of international support before it ends. So, I wouldn't put that very high on the list of priorities. There are other things I would like to see done first.

[Smythe] What about the future for you? Because your name was put about as a possible successor to Mrs. Thatcher. Wouldn't you like the job?

[Hurd] No. Well, I put my hat into the ring when the job was on offer, and I didn't succeed in getting it. But I occasionally sigh with relief about it. So, and I am very happy in my present job.

[Smythe] When can we expect a visit from Mr. Major?

[Hurd] John Major is keen to come. He is very keen to come because he is fascinated by South Africa and would like to do his bit to help. And that's the key. I think that he will try and time a visit at a time when a visit could be of most help to the process, helping the main players together.

[Smythe] Just on a more personal level. I understand you write books.

[Hurd] I used to, and I shall again. There is a tiny pause at the moment. [laughs]

[Smythe] You haven't got the time.

[Hurd] I haven't got the time now. I have got various ideas, and when I am freed from this position then I will certainly go back and write again.

[Smythe] Perhaps on South Africa

[Hurd] Well, maybe. Who knows? Certainly, but you have got your own writers. You are doing pretty well in that respect, but you are doing something unique. I think this is a most stimulating country. When I come here each time my hours—not my days—my hours, each hour is filled with people who come in, and sometimes from different angles, and deeply opposed backgrounds talk in a fascinating way about the problems of South Africa. Add that, and your climate and your wine, and your marvelous scenery. You know, you are a very attractive proposition.

[Smythe] Thank you very much. [laughs]

[Hurd] Thank you. [laughs]

Bophuthatswana: U.S. Decision 'Turning Point'

*MB1107083691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0121 GMT 11 Jul 91*

[Text] Pretoria July 10 SAPA—Bophuthatswana has welcomed the decision by United States President George Bush on Wednesday to lift certain economic sanctions against South Africa. Mr Baptist Keikelame, minister of economic affairs, mines and planning of Bophuthatswana, said the lifting of the sanctions was the economic turning point for the entire southern African region. "This move will give impetus to the critical question of an economic upturn which will undoubtedly have positive impact on the political processes presently under way in the region," Mr Keikelame said.

Methodist Bishop Welcomes U.S. Lifting Sanctions

*MB1107101291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0835 GMT 11 Jul 91*

[Text] Johannesburg July 11 SAPA—The presiding bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Dr Stanley Mogoba, has welcomed the lifting of sanctions against South Africa by U.S. President George Bush. However, Dr Mogoba has expressed regret in a statement issued by the church on Thursday that sanctions had to be introduced as a means of bringing the South African Government to its senses.

He said a massive foreign capital drive was now needed to kick-start the economy. Assistance was particularly needed in the field of education because a well-educated

population would be equipped to face the future and to deal with problems such as housing and health. Dr Mogoba also hoped the lifting of sanctions would lead to a reduction in the "ugly violence". "I believe sanctions has contributed to economic decline. Poor socio-political and economic conditions have in turn contributed to the violence that has raped our land and debilitated our people," he said.

The cleric urged people to recognise it was now time to look forward and plan for the future. "The country now needs leaders with statesmanlike qualities who can rise above party political differences and build the much-needed bridges required to take us all into a truly democratic, non-racial and just South Africa. "I call on all Christians to play a major role in promoting Christian ethics. The church has an important responsibility for the future," Dr Mogoba said.

Council of Churches: Lifting Sanctions 'Premature'

MB1107084291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0113 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—The South African Council of Churches [SACC] on Wednesday said the lifting of sanctions by the U.S. was premature and did not adequately consider the views of the victims of apartheid. In a statement issued to SAPA, SACC General Secretary Rev Frank Chikane regretted the decision by the U.S., adding the SACC found it irresponsible that the U.S. Government could lift sanctions when the South African Government had clearly not yet met one of the requirements set out by the U.S. for the lifting of sanctions—the release of all political prisoners.

He added the SACC could not understand how the U.S. State Department could say all political prisoners had been released when, according to the Human Rights Commission in SA [South Africa], there were more than 850 political prisoners still in detention. "Unfortunately the struggle is not over yet and we fear that the premature lifting of sanctions will mean that one of the major incentives, motivating the South African Government to change will be lost," Rev Chikane said.

He said the international community had been able to make a significant contribution to the struggle of the oppressed in SA through sanctions. Rev Chikane said the scrapping of the apartheid laws were not enough and that sanctions should be relaxed only when a mechanism had been set up to allow maximum participation of all South Africans in the negotiations towards drawing up a constitution and formulating legislation to replace the apartheid legislation.

Foreign Trade Group Reacts to U.S. Decision

MB1107090691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0020 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—The lifting of sanctions by America will give a tremendous boost to business confidence in South Africa as well as in the United

States, says the chief executive of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation [SAFTO], Mr Wim Holtes. However, it should not be forgotten that the United States remained this country's major trading partner throughout sanctions, said Mr Holtes.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported he further said uranium, foodstuffs and textiles could return relatively easily to the American market. He cautioned that the sanctions still in place at local authority and individual state levels would take a long time to be lifted as they were subject to the complexities of local politics.

Economic Reaction to Lifting of Sanctions Viewed

MB1007213091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] The South African business community reacted positively today in anticipation of the lifting of U.S. sanctions against South Africa. On the Johannesburg Stock Exchange persistent foreign investor interest sent the indices soaring to record levels. Peter Erasmus reports:

[Begin recording] [Erasmus] Today was one of the best days experienced at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in a long time. Share prices, especially those of industrial shares, have been rising since early this morning in anticipation of the partial lifting of sanctions by the U.S. History was made today when the Industrial Index rose to above the level of 4,000 points. Just before closing this index stood at 4,041 points, almost 100 points higher than yesterday. The gold index also stood at more than 20 points and the general exchange index was more than 70 points higher, at the new high level of 3,502. The question remains: Will this performance continue after the lifting of sanctions?

[Businessman George Joubert] I expect that this will continue but not necessarily at the same rate. The market rose sharply today and we cannot expect it to rise at this tempo on a daily basis. I am still convinced however, that in the light of this lifting of sanctions, the market will be higher at the end of the year than it is at present. [end recording]

[Erasmus] Although the lifting of sanctions has been welcomed on a wide front, economists and other financial experts warned against over-reacting. Kobus Bester reports:

[Begin recording] [Bester] The lifting of sanctions by the U.S. is viewed by the financial community as a symbolic gesture. This move will apparently have a greater

psychological effect than an economic one. The Afrikaans Business Chamber and the South African Chamber of Business warned that the lifting of sanctions will not lead to a large scale inflow of investment capital.

Potential investors and big capital generating projects, responsible for creating large numbers of jobs, are still being hampered by legislation introduced by individual states and cities. They will also not invest in equipment and projects that can be destroyed in violence or a future government keen on nationalizing industry.

The president of the Reserve Bank Chris Stals says the fact that loans from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank will be remain inaccessible for the time being, as well as the fact that investors are unwilling to invest in capital generating projects, meant that the stringent monetary policy of the past few years would have to remain in place for the foreseeable future.

[Stals] At this stage there is no possibility of changing the monetary policy in South Africa just because the decision has been taken to lift sanctions. No, we will have to first see the gold foreign exchange reserves in the Reserve Bank, and we want to experience better economic conditions in South Africa before we decide to change it.

[Bester] As regards trade, Dr. Wim Holtes, the head of South Africa's Foreign Trade Organization, says the move will have little impact, except as a boost for business confidence. Despite its sanctions policy, America has remained South Africa's main trade partner. Most of the exporters initially affected by sanctions soon found alternative markets. [end recording]

SACOS Letter Opposes Readmission to Olympics

MB1107132991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1240 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Cape Town July 11 SAPA—Membership of the International Olympic Commission (IOC) and participation in international sport at this stage will lead to polarisation and heighten the possibility of strife inside South Africa. This was one of the points made by the South African Council on Sport (SACOS) in a fax message to the president of the International Olympic Committee and the Commission on Apartheid and Olympism in which the organisation gave reasons for its non-attendance with the INOCSA [Interim National Olympic Committee of South Africa] delegation in Lausanne this week. The fax message signed by Mr Y Ebrahim, president, said apartheid had not been abolished—not even in sport.

President F W de Klerk had stated in his Republic Day message that the harsh reality remained that millions of SA [South African] citizens did not enjoy the rights citizenship usually brought with it. Nelson Mandela and all other leaders of the unfranchised masses had stated repeatedly that "apartheid is not dead," the fax said.

"Even highly placed sports officials cannot speak directly to those city councillors who control sports amenities and facilities. If they are not 'white' they will be referred to the ethnic 'coloured' or 'Indian' management committees and 'black' councils who are without meaningful powers." The fax continued: "The United Nations declaration on apartheid speaks of the establishment of a united democratic and non-racial South Africa. We are nowhere near to meeting this requirement.

"We might add that discrimination in education is still official government policy. The inequalities and imbalances are so enormous that black education is still in a chaotic state. Black students do not have sport facilities at all at their schools and to speak of playing normal sport and membership of the IOC under present conditions is extremely insensitive to say the least."

Conservative Party on Readmission

MB1007115591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1126 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Pretoria July 10 SAPA—South Africa's welcome readmission to the olympic games was overshadowed by the expensive price it had had to pay for the concession, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in a statement in Pretoria on Wednesday. While welcoming the decision, Dr Treurnicht said, however, the move was an acknowledgement of the South African Government's willingness to subject his people to oppression from a future black majority government. The nation had had to swap its freedom for international participation and it was, therefore, not a breakthrough.

Rights Commission Claims 800 Political Prisoners

MB1107072991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0314 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—The Human Rights Commission [HRC] claimed on Wednesday night there are still more than 800 political prisoners in South Africa. The HRC said in a media statement it was "totally flabbergasted" by State President F. W. de Klerk's July 1 statement that finality had been reached between the government and the African National Congress on the release of political prisoners.

The HRC said its June 3 listing of 972 identified political prisoners still was basically valid. This figure included 284 "audited" prisoners which the Department of Correctional Services listed within their own categories. "It will have been reduced by about 60 prisoners released since that date and may contain a small number whose release in the past have gone unrecorded. However, we are satisfied that the current number of identified prisoners is in excess of 800.

"We cannot let the matter rest until we have evidence that each of these prisoners is released or in some way accounted for." The HRC also refused to accept that the

political prisoners in Bophuthatswana would not be the responsibility of the South Africa Government. "Firstly, Bophuthatswana is a creation of apartheid and, secondly, those prisoners sentenced for treason arising from the failed coup of 1988, would not today be prisoners, were it not for the intervention of its South African Defence Force."

Also puzzling, according to the HRC, was how the United States Government could look on the Bophuthatswana prisoners as anything other than South African political prisoners, when the U.S. did not recognise Bophuthatswana as an independent state. The HRC said the government was putting up a smokescreen in the form of a special one-third remission of sentence for all prisoners except certain limited categories. "We assume that this special one-third remission is in addition to the normal one-third remission for which all prisoners could be eligible for good behaviour... If so, we would expect that the release of 4,200 prisoners in the first few days will grow to over 20,000 or more."

"Previous such smokescreens were a six months remission of sentence for a wide range of prisoners in December 1990, which resulted in the release of over 10,000 prisoners; and a similar six months remission on 1 May 1991 which resulted in a further 15,000 releases. Both these 'amnesties' were announced when the government was under considerable pressure to release political prisoners specifically. Together with the latest amnesty there can be no doubt that a substantial number of unidentified political prisoners has walked free, perhaps as many as 2,000; but at the same time so have a huge number of criminal prisoners, perhaps as many as 50,000 when the process has run its course. This is the price the government is willing to pay to climb out of the hole they dug for themselves," the HRC concluded.

Widespread Violence Against Rural Blacks Voiced

MB1107204091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2002 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Johannesburg July 11 SAPA—Widespread and flagrant violence by white farmers on black labourers is linked to a sharp augmentation of white fears since the repeal of the land acts. This is according to a report by the project for the study of violence, commissioned by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) and published by the Black Sash. South Africa's 6.5 million farmworkers are treated with little human dignity. The state, police, the courts and the church condone or comply with atrocities ranging from humiliation, exploitation, neglect and eviction to assault, says researcher Lauren Segal.

Northern Natal, areas of the Free State and in particular the poorer areas of the south-eastern Transvaal were notorious for the extent of violence on farms. Cases reported to the legal resources centre included that of a worker assaulted and evicted for questioning a deficit in his usual mealie meal allowance. The farmer had grabbed the man, suffering from a critical heart disease

known to his employer, by the throat "and forcibly choked him and hit him with a tight clenched fist all over his face, chest and neck and then pushed him against the wall several times".

Another labourer had told lawyers how he was kidnapped, padlocked to a tree and beaten by a farmer on suspicion of having stolen some metal sheets. He had been left tied to the tree with no food or water for 11 hours and been beaten repeatedly.

A Piet Retief worker said he was assaulted when his family was evicted from their homes. "To get access to our possessions they broke down the kitchen door. I was struck by a policeman on the back and by one of the white men on the face. We were driven off the farm and dumped on the side of the road with all our possessions." While attempting to move their goods, the Transvaal Provincial Administration had confiscated all their belongings as they were obstructing the traffic. The family, including an 80-year-old sickly grandmother, had spent cold nights sleeping in the grass until they were taken in by sympathetic neighbours.

Children of farm labourers were often forced to work on the lands, the study found. A girl of 12 had her leg mauled by a dog belonging to her employer. The leg was amputated without informing her parents, who were consequently threatened with eviction as the little girl had been the only working member of the family.

TRAC researcher Aninka Claasens reported eight cases tried in the Wakkerstroom court where blacks had died at the hands of whites. "Half of the people were killed by the police. While the whites were found guilty of offences not one of them spent even a day in prison." The report said certain magistrates, were notorious for their biased sentencing. "The regional magistrate of the Piet Retief District, Mr J Dacquier found farmer Wilhelm Herman Rabe guilty of common assault and fined him R[and]100 for assaulting his worker, Ekathi Xaba, who died 15 hours after the attack.

"The abuse of the legal apparatus by the key actors of justice is unforgivable. It becomes even more reprehensible when the links between the courts and the police is revealed. Horror stories of biased policing and police brutality abound. The state of policing in this area, lends further insight into the current national crisis around the role of the police in directly causing and perpetuating violence in South Africa," the report charged.

Political and economic emergencies confronting farmers combined with their racists worldviews to justify increasing hostilities. Workers repeatedly said farmers addressed them as "hey kaffir" and "kaffir kom hier (kaffir come here)". A high level of paranoia led farmers to regard their workers as "the enemy within", with growing affiliations of many farmers to right wing political organisations.

The study, conducted in the south-eastern Transvaal comprising a large church-going, German-speaking community, said its findings were corroborated from other parts of the country. Farmers' belief that their communities were under direct attack was illustrated by a Piet Retief group called the "anti-illuminati" and rapidly growing in influence. They believed the "illuminati"—a group of Jews and communists—controlled the world and were responsible for the perceived chaos in South African politics.

Workers' wages were uniformly low with recorded payments as low as R5 per month. Many workers suffered from psychosomatic diseases resulting from excessive stress, exhaustion and monotony, with a 20 times higher death rate from agricultural poisoning than in countries abroad. Educational facilities were negligible, with most state administrative, legislative, educational or social facilities provided exclusively for whites, despite the fact that blacks constituted over 90 per cent of the farm population.

Trade unions had made little inroads in rural areas due to strong resistance from farmers and legal prohibitions such as the Trespass Act which prohibits farmworkers meeting on a farm where they are not employed. The exclusion of workers from the Labour Relations Act meant they could not register their union under the act, while also being barred from using industrial conciliation boards or the industrial court. The extensive report called for the right to organise unions on all farms and for the protection of union members and organisers; total prohibition on the uncontrolled use of child labour; written contracts to mediate farmer-worker relations; and for official enforcement agencies to monitor living and working conditions on farms.

It pleaded for the recognition and upholding of the rights of families to remain on the land they had been living on for generations; for the right of people to return to land from which they had been removed; for affirmative action to allow blacks to buy land; and for no sale of communal land without real consultation with the people concerned. The Trespass Act and the Illegal Squatting Act in their present form should be repealed, access should be given to legal representation for all people on the land and fair policing and unbiased court procedures should prevail, the report concluded.

Ex-Right-Wing Leader Joins Hunger Strikers

*MB1107073791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0220 GMT 11 Jul 91*

[Text] Pretoria July 10 SAPA—Rightwinger Mr Piet "Skiet" [trigger happy] Rudolph, the former leader of the Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer People] who was released from jail as a political prisoner in March, has joined five detained rightwingers in a hunger strike campaign for their release. Mr Rudolph started fasting

on Wednesday at the offices of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] in Pretoria to show his solidarity with his imprisoned "comrades".

He said he would only take water and would continue his fast until 15 imprisoned rightwingers were either released or had died from hunger. Five detained rightwingers are on hunger strike: Fanie Goosen, on his 18th fasting day; and Horst Klenz, Corrie Lottering, Leonard Veenendaal and Henri Martin, all on their 10th fasting day. Goosen, Veenendaal and Lottering are in hospital.

Orde Boerevolk leader Mr Nic Strydom said the detained men were losing weight rapidly. He said Goosen had lost 15kg and Lottering 14kg. Blood was detected in Lottering's urine on Wednesday.

Conservatives Urge Whites To 'Get Rid' of NP

*MB0907085991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2141 GMT 8 Jul 91*

[Text] Johannesburg July 8 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP], saying the country was in the throes of a plague, on Monday called on white people to unite to get rid of the National Party [NP] government. Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, CP member of the President's Council, said the government was gripped by a "new South Africa mania". "It is a mania that sees the white nation betrayed by its own people, and a mania that encourages discussion and negotiations with terrorists and communists," he said in a statement as he entered the fray over the release of two policemen jailed for murdering drug dealers.

"An analysis on the latest [prisoner] releases shows they include ANC [African National Congress] murderers of policemen, brutal murderers of fellow blacks, ANC bombers, policemen who had murdered criminals," he said.

Capt Jack le Grange and Sgt Robert van der Merwe gained their freedom last week under amnesty after serving three years of their long prison terms. A row has erupted over their release and has sharpened controversy over political prisoners. "One can only think that these actions (releases) are symptomatic of a 'new South Africa' mania which has gripped the National Party," Mr Derby-Lewis said. "It is time the white nation united to rid our country of this plague before it is too late," he added.

Report Examines Likely Political Alliances

*MB1007212691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2101 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—The National Party [NP] will attempt to form an alliance with the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], the Labour Party, Solidarity, the Zion Christian Church and various homeland leaders, according to the SA [South African] Institute of Race

Relations [SAIRR]. In its latest publication, the SAIRR said on Wednesday its information came from sources close to the NP hierarchy, and added that the Zion Christian Church was already thinking of converting to a political party. It said the NP believed this alliance could attract a majority of voters, the publication "Countdown to Negotiations", said.

Author Shaun Mackay, a research officer at the institute, says that in anticipation of the proposed multiparty conference, most major political organisations were expanding their powerbases through alliances or increased membership, or both. "Recent surveys have indicated that the NP has substantial support from coloured people and Indians, and for this reason, it has opened its membership to blacks in the hope of attracting that support," says Mackay.

"The IFP has (also) opened its doors to all races and claims to have gained a substantial number of white members," he says.

The ANC [African National Congress], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and the Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], on the other hand, are looking at a united front of liberation organisations, while the Conservative Party rejects the multiparty conference outright, claiming it is aimed at negotiating away the right of the Afrikaner to self-determination.

According to "countdown", the PAC and Azapo see the proposed multiparty conference as an opportunity for the government to diminish the legitimate claims of the "oppressed" through compromise in a body the NP will fill with black parties it has been working all along. In Mackay's opinion, therefore, there is the danger that organisations like the PAC and Azapo, which refuse to participate in the multiparty conference, could lose their chance of helping to shape the foundation upon which the new constitution is to be built.

"The ANC is also in favour of an interim government and an elected constituent assembly. To allow for an interim government, the present government would need to change the Constitution. This is, however, unlikely to happen as most other parties, notably the NP and the IFP, have rejected both an interim government and a constituent assembly."

Mackay says the government, nevertheless, realised that provision had to be made for extra-parliamentary groups to be able to influence government policy during the negotiation process. The government was, therefore, investigating ways of involving black South Africans in decision-making.

11 Jul Press on Readmittance Into Olympics

MB1107114591

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Need for Sporting Resources Development—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 July in a page 14 editorial welcomes South Africa's return to the Olympic movement, but says there is a "need to provide facilities and opportunities to those who suffered most during the long dark years of apartheid. International competition is but one aspect of the return to world sport. Hand in hand with this must go development of the country's sporting resources."

BUSINESS DAY

Government Unable To Sell Township Houses—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 July in a page 6 editorial comments on the 335,000 houses the government has put up for sale in black townships, saying "fewer than half of these have been sold." "There is no point in offering free water and electricity, because that's already available in areas boycotting service fees." "Now that blacks can own property anywhere, and even buy up CP [Conservative Party] farms if they want to, those with the means to buy a modest home can look outside the townships. As government gets no income from these properties, they're worth nothing; that should be the advertised selling point. Quickly, before it has to pay people to accept a free home."

SOWETAN

Unequal Sports Development in Country—Much of the joy in many quarters over the lifting of sports sanctions "is justified," declares the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 July. But the "backlog of 'separate and unequal development' in South Africa is so great that it cannot be simply swept away by the good deeds of top sports administrators." "It will be a terrible thing if those who have benefitted most from the unequal system in the past go charging off to international arenas—now that they have been allowed back in—without further thought for their less fortunate countrymen."

12 Jul Press on Response to Sanctions Lifting

MB1207115791

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Lifting Sanctions No Reason for Points-Scoring—"The Government must be sorely tempted to rub the ANC's [African National Congress] nose in its diplomatic feat—for that is what the Bush announcement constitutes—and thereby make the organisation angrier, and more intractable," states a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE

STAR in English on 12 July. President de Klerk's statement after the lifting of the Comprehensive Antiapartheid Act "seemed commendably restrained—he stressed the positive economic possibilities now opening up for all South Africans." "The ANC, while registering unequivocally its disappointment at not having been consulted by the White House, restricted itself to saying the move was 'premature'. The organisation did not, as the saying goes, throw all of its toys out of the cot. The best way of greeting the news that at long last SA [South Africa] may be coming in from the cold is to get down to negotiating its future constitution. This, and not churlish points-scoring, is the appropriate response to the confidence the international community is suddenly showing in us."

BUSINESS DAY

Warning Against Sanctions 'Misplaced Euphoria'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 July in a page 6 editorial says the "elation of this week—boosted by the re-entry of South Africa into the Olympic movement and the International Cricket Council—should not be allowed to become a misplaced euphoria." "For one thing, the world economy remains in recession and demand for many of the products affected until now by sanctions is weak. Nor should we underestimate the inhibiting effect that state and city sanctions will have on American firms that otherwise would be willing to trade with or invest in South Africa. And IMF finance is still denied to South Africa." "Rather than using sanctions as an opportunity for political point-scoring, all the major players should take it as a strong signal to move ahead with urgency towards constitutional negotiations."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Unable To Stop Majority Rule—Referring to the U.S. lifting of sanctions, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 12 July in its page 6 editorial says: "Some people say that with sanctions going there are no more weapons left with which to fight for liberation. Other people suspect that President F.W. de Klerk has a trick up his sleeve: That having broken down the sanctions and the sports boycott barriers he is now going to call a halt to reform." SOWETAN believes that "it seems safe

enough to say that De Klerk, even if he wanted to, could not now stop the process he has begun." Negotiations will start "sooner or later," and they will "lead to a new constitution and majority rule for this country. That, it seems to us, is as sure as the fact that the sun will rise again tomorrow. The great events of this week should not be seen as a threat. Rather they should be seen as part of the big future which waits for us all."

NEW NATION

Credit for Democratic Movement on Readmission to Olympics—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 12-18 July in its page 6 editorial welcomes the country's readmission to the International Olympic Committee, but feels it is important "that we do not lose sight of the fact that this readmission remains contingent on the continuing process of change." Credit for the readmission must go to the "tireless efforts of the democratic movement, which worked so hard and long to enforce the isolation. It has now deemed the conditions as having changed adequately so as to necessitate a review of the ban. While there is merit in the lifting of the ban, we must warn that this should not mean an automatic and immediate relaxation of economic sanctions."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Credit for Activists Causing Apartheid Collapse—"It is premature to celebrate South Africa's return to the international fold," states the page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 12-18 July. "There are still sanctions in place in almost every country, there remains a universal distaste for our minority government and the vestiges of apartheid, businesses are not going to rush back en masse until they see stability and democracy." THE WEEKLY MAIL does celebrate the disappearance of the state of emergency and "other repressive measures." "President F.W. de Klerk and his government will claim credit for this. They deserve the rewards to hand out to their constituency to ensure their support. The real credit, however, lies with those who have at home and abroad, run a tireless campaign over three decades to ensure that the collapse of apartheid was speeded up by the country's international isolation."

Angola

Government: UNITA List of Prisoners Incomplete

MB1107122491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] The Angolan Government yesterday accused UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] of only listing about 300 government prisoners of war, when in fact the number is higher than 1,000. Radio Nacional's Angola Combatant program says that UNITA has issued a list of about 300 FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] prisoners, consisting only of noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and civilians. FALA officers captured during the 16-year-old war were not included in the list.

Red Cross To Visit Government POW's 15 Jul

MB1107195091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1927 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] At the end of a meeting between representatives of the Joint Political and Military Commission Political Commission and the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] today, it was announced that the ICRC will visit the first group of Angolan government-held prisoners of war on 15 July. The ICRC will also eventually visit National Union for the Total Independence of Angola-held war prisoners. The process of releasing all Angolan civil war prisoners will be implemented this month. The political commissions responsible for prisoner exchanges will meet again on 15 July to deal with some unresolved issues connected with (prisoner training).

* Minister Comments on Imminent Privatizations

91AF1188C Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
(Economic Section) 8 Jun 91 p c 32

[Article by Luis Marques]

[Text] Luanda (from our correspondent)—The process of privatizing companies that were nationalized in Angola should begin early in July. The initially scheduled date was pushed back because of problems in publishing the respective legislation in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, since the national printing office in this African country has given priority to the political-constitutional legislative package.

Aguinaldo Jaime, Angola's finance minister, told EXPRESSO (in an interview that will be published next week) that he had received guarantees that the legislation would be published by the second week in June, which would permit the formal initiation of the privatization process in the beginning of July.

A first list of companies whose title or management will be transferred from the state to private entities was delivered by the Office of Business Reorganization (GRE) to the finance minister on 30 March. The list includes seven industries in Luanda Province, four in

Huambo, and three in Benguela. Title to 17 driver-education units, as well as to several enterprises in the agriculture and fishing sectors, will also be transferred. There will be 34 units in all, although some of these have regional ramifications.

Except for one agricultural enterprise, all the others are considered small and medium units. Although the documents that cover the legal terms of these transfers are not fully known, the Government of Angola has publicly manifested its intention to give precedence to Angolan investors where control of the small companies is concerned, whereas the transfer of the medium-sized businesses will involve a wider range of options.

Absence of Business Class

Aguinaldo Jaime recognizes that most of the companies have been "badly run down and in many cases the state will have to continue to provide support, both financial and with regard to professional training, and to absorb possible surplus manpower." At the same time, the minister feels that one of the limitations to the transfer of titles to private citizens is the lack of an Angolan business class of sufficient size and quality to guarantee the stability of the process.

Moreover, the laws which form the framework for the justification of state intervention are quite diverse. The first legislative initiative dates from 1975 and is a carbon copy of the decree-law on interventions that was adopted at the same time in Portugal. In this phase, it is these companies that will be devolved. At a later date, laws 43/76 and 3/76 were published; the first is in regard to the expropriation of property and the second refers to the confiscation and nationalization of companies. In the case of the expropriation of property, the former owners will have no right to indemnification; in the other cases, such a procedure is admitted.

The Angolan finance minister considers it unrealistic to think that the state could benefit from the process. "On the contrary, we assume that the state will have to provide financial support for this business reorganization process," Aguinaldo Jaime declared.

The World Bank team which is now in Luanda has given material support to this component of the reorganization of the Angolan economy, which is vital for the reactivation of food production, now virtually paralyzed. Angola is importing practically everything it eats, while the marketing network for imported products no longer functions. The result is a burgeoning black market, which is supplied primarily with goods imported by the government itself.

* Government Delegation Visits Mexico

91AF1182A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 30 May 91 p 1

[Text] A large government delegation traveled to Luena yesterday to analyze and assess the difficulties in the province of Mexico. For 45 days, its capital suffered

attacks of unprecedented violence perpetrated by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces.

The delegation, headed by Franca Van Dunem, the planning minister, also included Minister of Health Flavio Fernandes, Minister of Transport and Communications Paulo Cassoma, Minister of Public Works and Urban Development Joao Henriques Garcia ("Cabelo Branco"), and Jose Leitao, secretary of the Council of Ministers, along with other members of the central state apparatus.

At a meeting with local authorities, the provincial government's program of action for 1991, covering all sectors, was presented. Meanwhile, Col Gen Pedro Mario Tonha ("Pedale"), the minister of defense, who was also a member of the delegation, held a separate meeting with members of the Eastern Front Command. At the conclusion of the meeting, he lauded the efforts of the people and the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] combatants who resisted one of the most spectacular attacks to occur in southern Africa.

He also visited the military hospital, where he witnessed the innumerable difficulties facing the approximately 180 patients being cared for there. "In the coming days, medical aid will be improved, when resources coming from the capital of the country arrive," he said.

In a brief statement made at the conclusion of the meeting of the Eastern Front Command, the defense minister announced that an official graduation and promotion ceremony for a number of the FAPLA combatants who fought in Luena will be held shortly. At the conclusion of the meeting, material rewards were presented to the officers and soldiers who fought outstandingly on the Eastern Front.

Franca Van Dunem, the head of the government delegation, for his part, was extremely active. In particular, he made a survey of the needs of the province and the resources required to transport the foodstuffs located in Saurimo and Luanda to the province of Moxico.

* Cabinda Governor Visits Iema Border Post

91AF1188E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 31 May 91 p 13

[Article by J.M.]

[Text] Cabinda (from our bureau)—Augusto da Silva Tomas, governor of Cabinda Province, recently visited the border post of Iema, where he was informed of the principal problems involved in the normal operation of the infrastructures installed there and in their adaptation to the new reality of the country.

Among other things, the visit to the border by the highest provincial official also had to do with reorganizing the entry and exit of Zairian citizens, since their influx into the province, particularly into the capital city, has been seriously disrupting the normal life of the population.

On that occasion, Augusto Tomas was informed about the marketing process there and concluded that there was a need to create a communal square at that border post, on neutral ground, where the merchants could trade their wares.

* Zaire Province To Receive \$7 Million Annually

91AF1188D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 31 May 91 p 3

[Article by Antonio Pimenta]

[Text] Starting in the second half of this year, Zaire Province will receive about \$7 million a year, to be used for development. The sum represents 1 percent of the net receipts from the exploitation of the hydrocarbons and petroleum in the province, JORNAL DE ANGOLA learned, following a meeting between the provincial government authorities and a delegation from the Petroleum Ministry, led by Minister Joao Landoite Lourenco, which very recently paid a two-day working visit to that province.

The money, which could be added to the \$5 million that the central government has allocated to Zaire Province, could be channeled primarily to deal with social problems, particularly health, education, and the rehabilitation of Soyo's power system and water distribution system, which is in a state of complete deterioration because of the drought that has assailed the region for several years, and to rebuild the infrastructures of the province.

Regarding the program to supply water and electric power to Soyo, which not only constitutes a social benefit but is undoubtedly one of the principal vectors in the development of any province or country, JORNAL DE ANGOLA learned from a reliable source that about 12 million and 15 million lira, respectively, have already been assured for the execution of the two projects, which could be initiated in the last quarter of this year.

With regard to the problem of supplying fuels to the province, although Zaire is a potential producer of this important resource, the province is struggling with a severe shortage of the precious fluid, leading the local government to make a detailed analysis of the situation.

Based on the study conducted by the provincial authorities, with a view to meeting Zaire's present and future needs in terms of storage facilities, means of distribution, supply posts, and service stations, and bearing in mind that Soyo's storage capacity is already inadequate to meet the needs of the province, Zaire's government officials recommended that it be expanded, and also expressed a desire to see a small storage facility installed very soon in the province capital, with the capacity to store 300 cubic meters: 200 cubic meters for gasoline, 40 cubic meters for gasoline, and 60 cubic meters for lamp oil.

Regarding the question of transport, with a new political climate looming on the horizon, which will certainly lead

to the free circulation of traffic and goods, the authorities of Zaire Province have already asked the government delegation for two more 18-cubic meter tank trucks to meet coming needs.

Institutional Questions

On learning that the Petroleum Ministry has no provincial delegacies except for the one in Cabinda, which is soon to be eliminated, the subcommittee for the analysis of institutional questions (created during the course of the meeting between the Petroleum Ministry delegation and the Zaire Province government officials) argued that the necessary mechanisms should be created for liaison between the ministry and the provincial government.

The parties agreed that the Office of Support to the Provinces (GAP) should function hereafter as the institutional organ for liaison between the petroleum industry and the local government and that, whenever necessary, at the request of the province, the director of the GAP would go to the province.

The participants in the meeting also decided that contacts which might come to be made between the Zaire Province government and the petroleum companies that operate in that area of the country should be conducted through the Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company] delegate or the Petroleum Ministry's Office of Support to the Provinces.

There being a need, in a first phase, to contract a firm specializing in technical assistance to development, organization, and training, the participants in the meeting recommended that the Provincial Office of Planning and the Soyo office of technical development be united in a single organ.

*** Malanje Mine Removal Commission Operational**

91AF1183B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 28 May 91 p 3

[Article by Adelino Ngunza]

[Text] Malanje (from our correspondent)—A commission for mine removal on the Caculama-Malanje road, comprised of 10 members, of which five are from FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], began operating last Monday, according to Malanje Military Zone Commander Lieutenant Colonel Tobias Domingos.

That high official told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that he had already had two meetings with FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] Kuango Front Chief of Staff Colonel Chimuco. The first meeting occurred on the 21st of this month, and the second on the 26th. The two sides discussed military issues, such as mine removal from the roads to the city to permit the free circulation of people and goods.

Lieutenant Tobias indicated that the work already begun is coordinated by a FAPLA official and would be finished four days later on the Caculama-Malanje road

section, then to be continued on the Caculama-Xandel-Chamuteba section and extended to Lunda Province.

Asked about possible logistics support to be granted to FALA, the military zone commander said that in his two meetings with Colonel Chimuco that issue had not come up, but that if such support were requested FAPLA would be able to provide it.

That high official also indicated that in his last meeting with FALA the need to create a verification subcommittee in the city of Malanje was studied, with its activities to be announced as soon as the mine removal work was completed.

That commission would be comprised of elements from both sides and would assume responsibility for controlling the passage of vehicles to prevent illegal activities.

That way, according to our interlocutor, the holdups of people's vehicles, as occurred recently on the Luximbe River bridge, could be prevented.

Point-to-point communications are being restored and that will facilitate work by both sides. Finally, Lieutenant Colonel Tobias expressed his support for the Angolan Government's efforts to achieve peace and the consolidation of the alliance among the Angolan people.

Lesotho

Police Deny Arrest of Ex-Military Ruler Lekhanya

MB1107155291 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1500 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] The Lesotho police have denied that Lesotho's former military leader, Major General Metsing Lekhanya, has been arrested. A police spokesman said, however, that Gen. Lekhanya's house had been searched. Gen. Lekhanya was still in Maseru.

Madagascar

Opposition Said Planning Transitional Government

AB1107144791 Paris AFP in English 1321 GMT
11 Jul 91

[By Stephane Jacob]

[Text] Antananarivo, Jul 11 (AFP)—Madagascar's coalition of opposition parties intends forming a transitional government before Saturday, [13 July] spokesman Richard Andriamanjato said as tens of thousands of demonstrators called here Thursday on President Didier Ratsiraka to quit. The decision made the political situation very confused, as the ruling alliance had the previous day at last agreed to talks with the opposition on convening a national conference to draft a new constitution for the Indian Ocean island.

Preliminary contacts a week ago were brokered by the powerful National Council of Christian Churches, which

sent a delegation to report to Admiral Ratsiraka on Wednesday. He in turn instructed Colonel Victor Ramahatra, his prime minister, to receive a delegation from the opposition coalition, a 16-party grouping known as the Lifeblood Committee (Hery Velona in Malagasy), to initiate discussions on a new constitution to replace the Marxist version introduced when Adm. Ratsiraka took over as president in 1975.

But the committee has refused any contact with the premier, regarding him as powerless to take decisions and lacking all authority since striking civil servants no longer obey him. The committee has insisted that it will talk only with Adm. Ratsiraka. Opposition sources said that was the thrust behind the announcement of a transitional government.

It followed Hery Velona's move late last month to name about 30 leading opposition figures as members of a provisional government, though their "portfolios" were never defined. Col. Ramahatra warned at the time they could be prosecuted for spreading false news, since a legitimately elected government was in place.

The opposition parties have since June 10 been staging almost daily peaceful demonstrations in the capital, with almost half a million people in the streets earlier this week in response to a call for an open-ended general strike. The tone of Thursday's protests was noticeably harder, calling hourly and simply for the departure of President Ratsiraka and his government.

The same point was made by retired General Jean Rakotoarison, the press reported. He said "the departure of President Ratsiraka is the sole solution to the current crisis."

In a separate statement reported in the papers, a group of serving Army officers who declined to be identified warned against any bloody repression of the peaceful demonstrations.

The opposition had earlier alleged that Adm. Ratsiraka wanted to impose martial law to curb the constant political protest, but Parliament, where his government alliance has a clear majority, on Tuesday [9 July] threw out draft legislation to that effect.

Mauritius

* Report on Police Commander's Use of Employees

* Investigation Critiqued

91AF1230A Port Louis WEEK-END in French
12 May 91 p 3

[Article by C. O. L. Lombo: "Soldiers as Construction Workers; the Reesaul Report: Everything Except the Concrete!"]

[Text] Those who have read the essential parts of the Reesaul report, as well as the reply of Koomara Venkatasamy and Ismael Bhugaloo, both journalists, in LE MAURICIEN of 8 May, will have noted the clever but

ineffective maneuver by the person signing this report to try to discredit the evidence of the journalists in question and to spread doubt among members of the public. Now, while trying to exploit the MINOR [word as published] contradictions in the evidence of the two journalists, Major Reesaul, without realizing it, has wound up by basing his report on these same, minor contradictions while glossing over certain, important facts, clearly leaving room for a series of questions. Here are some of the questions:

(a) What difference does it make that Ismael Bhugaloo spoke of "two floors," whereas the house of Major Dayal has three floors? Is not the most important question the fact that the house, which was photographed by this same Ismael Bhugaloo, is the house of Major Dayal and that these photographs were published in LE MAURICIEN? So this was the first attempt to avoid a fundamental question.

(b) Is there a real difference between a vehicle that, according to Ismael Bhugaloo, was "light gray" or, according to Koomara Venkatasamy was white? If one of them had spoken of a red van and the other, of a blue van, one might see a contradiction. However, a mistake could have been made between a "light gray" and a "white" vehicle.

(c) Concerning the license plate of the automobile belonging to LE MAURICIEN, it should be realized that this newspaper does not use just one vehicle to provide its journalists with transportation but has quite a number of them. Also, it is quite normal that the photographer could not remember the EXACT [word as published] license plate number of the vehicle. However, he mentioned the letters "BF" as being part of the registration number without any further detail. A simple exercise can prove that there are many people who do not have a memory for numbers, just as other people do not have a memory for faces. Clearly, the report does not say whether the journalist gave a false license plate number or an incomplete number!

(d) Concerning the color of the clothing that some of the construction workers wore, the report would have us believe that some of the workers could have worn clothing similar to the uniforms of soldiers of the SMF [Special Mobile Force]. The report pushes the matter to a ridiculous extent, even stating that employees of companies such as Securiclean "do wear dress almost similar to that of the SMF, and confusion may easily arise as to their identity." [quote published in English] We would like to ask Reesaul what is the name of this Mauritian company that employs construction workers who wear uniforms with epaulettes, as you see in photographs published by LE MAURICIEN this week.

(e) The report tries, in a cynical and dishonest way, to make us believe that there is no sugarcane field near Dayal's house in Carreau Laliane. Now, the journalists assert that there certainly is a field of sugarcane between fields of lalos and bringelles [tropical flowers]. Once again Major Reesaul takes a firm stand.

(f) The report presents as an important contradiction the fact that Bhugaloo, the photographer, was not able to take photographs of the construction workers who were on the ground, whereas he was able to photograph those who were on the first floor [second floor, American style]. Major Reesaul is trying to pose as an expert photographer to prove his point of view. Now, since the photographer was standing on a pile of stones to take the photographs, it is quite logical that it was easier for him to take photographs of the construction workers who were on the first floor (a view parallel to the ground) than of those who were on the ground, without referring to the fact that those on the first floor were not moving as much as their colleagues on the ground. There is a noticeable difference between "seeing people" and taking good pictures of them, which any amateur cameraman can confirm!

(g) The Reesaul report states that it is normal for members of the SMF to be present at the private residence and the "officially known residence" of Maj. Dayal. Now, what we would like to know is the identity of the SMF personnel who frequently go to the private residence of the "commanding officer" and particularly what they usually do. This is still another mystery!

Believing that he can give the journalist a lesson in civics, Maj. Reesaul states that he should have informed the police as soon as possible after he received the anonymous phone call. Now, a journalist is not a "good citizen," as the word is generally used, but a person who checks the facts. His primary duty is to inquire into what has happened.

Maj. Reesaul should know that many of the operations of the ADSU [Anti-Drug and Smuggling Unit] are based on anonymous reports. Do people know who provided the information that made it possible for journalists working for the WASHINGTON POST to break the "Watergate" scandal?

Another important point is that the minor contradictions in the reports of the two journalists only prove that there was no collusion between them before they prepared their statements. This excludes any possibility of a "previously prepared action," as insinuated in the report.

In short, in view of so fragile a report, it is to be hoped that voices will be raised in various circles, calling for a new inquiry by a magistrate or a judge to shed light on the allegations in LE MAURICIEN concerning the soldiers employed as construction workers. If this is not done, the soldiers employed as construction workers will just be a ball and chain which members of the police force and leaders of the present regime will drag along behind them.

* Inquiry Absolves Dayal

91AF1230B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
14 May 91 pp 1, 4

[Text] In a reply to a parliamentary question from Herve Duval, the deputy for Curepipe/Midlands, Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth completely absolved Major

Dayal of any accusation of using police labor to build his house in Carreau Laliane. He promoted Dayal to the rank of deputy commander of the entire police force, ranking after Bhimsen Kowlessur, and above all of the other deputy chiefs of police (Feillate, Baramdoyal, and Barbeau). The prime minister justified this position in the police hierarchy for Maj. Dayal, using the argument of salary, as Dayal receives a salary higher than that of the other deputy chiefs of police.

The prime minister forcefully rejected any idea that the inquiry should have been conducted by an independent authority, for example, a magistrate. Finally, he announced that Maj. Dayal would consider bringing suit for defamation of character against LE MAURICIEN.

On 14 May Deputy Herve Duval addressed the following question to the prime minister in Parliament [full text of the question and answer published in English in original]:

[Question] The honorable third member for Curepipe and Midlands (Herve Duval) asks the prime minister whether he will now table the report of the high-powered committee of police officers, chaired by Deputy Commissioner of Police Baramdoyal, on certain aspects of the inquiry into the allegations leveled against Commandant Dayal of the Special Mobile Force [SMF], in regard to the use of government paid labor for work on private property and, if not, why not?

[Answer] Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth replied as follows:

Sir, further to the reply to Parliamentary Question No. B/105 of 2 April 1991 by the deputy prime minister and minister of health, then acting prime minister, it is obvious that there were various aspects of the same inquiry, all under the supervision of the commissioner of police, the head of the Police Department and the responsible officer of the whole police force. The question of two reports therefore does not arise, as there is only one report covering all aspects of the same inquiry. This is the report tabled at our last Tuesday's sitting [7 May]. This report in fact contains, among other things, the statements recorded with the knowledge of the Baramdoyal team but under the supervision of the commissioner of police himself. This one and only report is therefore complete.

The house will also surely appreciate that the immediate superior of the commanding officer of the SMF is the commissioner of police himself and that the commissioner of police was perfectly entitled to request an in-house SMF inquiry to be conducted within the SMF itself by an authorized and competent officer of the SMF who is familiar with all the aspects of SMF procedures and practices. In these particular and specific circumstances, and being given that public opinion, as aired in the press even before the allegations of LE MAURICIEN had created the wrong impression that the commissioner of police and the commanding officer, SMF, had been in conflict, it was inevitable that the officer next in command at the SMF should, under the supervision of the

commissioner of police himself, be entrusted with the in-house inquiry, after a full and appropriate briefing to him by the Burramdoyal team. Though, in normal circumstances, it would be necessary that an inquiry on a particular officer be conducted by a superior officer, it was considered proper by the commissioner of police to exceptionally entrust the inquiry to Commandant Reesaul, the deputy commanding officer of the SMF. After all, none of the members of the Burramdoyal team, including Burramdoyal himself, is the superior of commanding officer Dayal, as the post held by the commanding officer, SMF, is salary-wise higher than that of a deputy commissioner of police. At any rate, neither Deputy Commissioner of Police Burramdoyal nor Assistant Commissioner of Police Barbeau, nor Assistant Commissioner of Police Morvan, nor Assistant Commissioner of Police Bhurtun, nor Superintendent of Police St. Mart is, obviously, the hierarchical superior of Commanding Officer SMF Dayal.

It has also been argued, in these circumstances, that the inquiry should have been entrusted to a magistrate or other authority outside the Mauritius Police Force. Such a course of action, while casting doubts on the ability of an authorized police officer to carry out an inquiry with integrity and objectivity, and without fear or favor, and making an unwarranted mockery of the importance of departmental inquiries, would also have constituted an intolerable precedent, in that it would have been tantamount to introducing in our democracy a system of governance by the press. It would also have meant that it sufficed for the press simply to come up with a story against a member of the police force to justify an inquiry by a magistrate or some other authority.

I can inform the House that I have been given to understand that Commandant Dayal is entering a civil suit claiming damages against LE MAURICIEN.

Mozambique

Assembly Debates Draft Security Service Law

MB1107134691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] The proceedings of the second session of the Assembly of the Republic resumed at 0830 [0630 GMT] today. The Assembly is debating the study carried out by groups of deputies on the draft laws creating the State Information and Security Service [SISE], and abolishing the People's National Security Service [SNASP].

First, the session dealt with general matters then followed with an article-by-article debate. Dealing with general matters, Deputy Job Chambal and other deputies said that the law is very secretive, and denotes a very sacred structure. The deputies said that the agents of many security services operate in a clear-cut manner. Speaking on behalf of Maputo city deputies, Deputy Jorge Tembe asked whether (the proposed service) is of a public or secret nature. He added: If it is public, then it should be referred to in the law.

Deputy Jorge Tembe then dealt with the service's designations. He said that the post of general director should be reviewed because in state institutions one is used to the designation, national director. He said that if the designation general director is adopted, one could easily link it to the General Directorate of Security, DGS, which reminds us of the International Police for Defense of the State-DGS service.

Deputy Valeriano Ferrao said that what should be discussed are the mechanisms which control the decisions made by the head of state. He proposed the creation of an Assembly of Republic Commission which would sovereignly deal with related matters.

Deputy Sergio Vieira proposed the introduction of the following article: The Defense and Security Commission of the Assembly of the Republic is entitled to summon the SISE directorate to be informed about the activities of that body, and the manner in which the budget is implemented.

Deputy Sergio Vieira proposed that Article 3 of the Draft Law on the Creation of SISE should be reviewed. Article 3 says that SISE is headed by a general director who is subordinated to the president of the Republic. Deputy Sergio Vieira proposed the following: Every three months, the general director should give an account of the service's activities to the National Defense and Security Council. Deputy Armando Panguene was opposed to that proposal.

Deputy Sergio Vieira also proposed changes to Article 4, No. 1 of which should read: The president of the Republic approves the internal structure of SISE, its regulations, and internal organization; appoints its directorate and senior officials; and lays down guidelines on the appointment of members, and on discipline. No. 2 of that article should read: Appointments do not require the approval of the administrative tribunal, nor do they need to be published in the BULLETIN OF THE REPUBLIC [BR]. No. 3 of the article should read: The appointment of the general director and his assistants will be published in the BR.

Sergio Vieira also proposed that Article 7 should read as follows: An ad hoc commission of the Assembly of the Republic will oversee the integration of SNASP personnel into SISE or their reassignment to other sectors.

Deputy Armando Panguene said that the draft law is very vague, in that it is not specific or to the point. He said that a new methodology should be introduced. He asked whether it was possible to find a name other than SISE. Panguene said that the service could cooperate more directly with the government. Afterward, Deputy Antonia Charre endorsed Sergio Vieira's views that special attention should be paid to the future of current SNASP officials.

The debate has been adjourned, and will resume once the Council of Ministers takes a stand on the creation of a new security service in line with the views aired in the Assembly. At present, the deputies are debating the

Draft Law on the Revision of Law No. 2/79 of 1 March. The latter deals with crimes against the security of the people and the people's state.

*** Young Businessmen Form Association**

91AF1206A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
6 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] Last Tuesday in Maputo the founding nucleus of the Association of Young Businessmen of Mozambique [AJEM] conducted the public presentation of that association at a press conference in which the principal speaker was Dr. Hipolito Hamela, AJEM's head man. Dr. Hamela was accompanied by a number of other individuals who had taken part in the founding of that organization.

This association, whose constitutive conference is scheduled to take place in about one month, is aimed essentially at supporting the general interests of the young businessmen through their close cooperation and support of private initiative.

The AJEM, which is being established in the country under the auspices of the Mozambican Government and which has assured its support of the initiatives of the young businessmen in particular, is scheduled to operate on the basis of financing by domestic companies with particular emphasis on "Mozambique Original Technology," as well as international organizations like the Friederich Ebert Foundation [FFE], for example.

According to Hipolito Hamela, both the "Original Technology" and other institutions have given their assurance that funds will be provided to the tune of 20,000 contos to cover the essential needs of the AJEM's operation. Other funds will be forthcoming in due time.

Hipolito Hamela said that there are currently good prospects for the establishment of the association in the country, since meetings aimed at carrying out a whole series of recommended plans have already been scheduled with the association's counterparts in Portugal and South Africa.

From what he said, on 20 August a visit will be made to Maputo by a delegation of young Portuguese businessmen on the basis of a protocol of cooperation presently existing.

He asserted that while in Maputo the two associations will promote a "stand" whose financing will be arranged by the Foreign Development Bank of Portugal [BFEP] with which the AJEM has already held conversations aimed at obtaining the BFEP's support.

Hipolito Hamela also said that the association expects to create a new concept of capital itself, based fundamentally on the acquaintance of the young businessman with business technology and administrative education, since many Mozambicans have no concept of how various sources of financing are arranged.

He added that it is the association's intention to enlighten its members with regard to professional and ethical norms, as well as the support and control of honorable means of conducting affairs in the exercise of its activities.

He also expects to stir up new projects, stimulate commercial relations, and promote action on the part of the young Mozambican businessmen with regard to the international market, as well as contribute directly to a gradual improvement in the technico-professional level of the association's members in the sphere of management and business administration.

*** Prospects for Shrimp Exports Improving**

91AF1206B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
6 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] EFRIPEL [Mozambique Fish Cold Storage Limited], a joint Mozambican-Japanese fishing company located in Quelimane, in Zambezia Province, expects to produce about 2,000 tons of shrimp by the end of this year; that entire production will be exported to Europe and Japan, and the company expects to receive more than \$20 million in its coffers for placing that crustacean on the foreign market. This estimate is based on the fact that in the first quarter of this year EFRIPEL produced about 500 tons of that product and is expecting to maintain that rate of production until the end of the year.

After the economic crisis which devastated the company in the past three years due to low production and low prices in its traditional market, Japan, measures were taken in the form of economic and productive readjustment; and these, according to its respective director, Filipe Massingue, are having positive results with promising prospects for a relaunching of greater shrimp production and administrative changes beginning this year.

According to Filipe Massingue, a preliminary estimate of the production obtained in the first quarter of this year indicates that the current production will even be exceeded by that of the 1981 campaign, the year in which EFRIPEL set a record—producing more than 1,000 kilos per day in the capture and export of shrimp.

"During the first quarter we obtained a production of about 500 tons, and if this rate continues, which we hope will occur, this year will be excellent inasmuch as we shall be achieving a rate of production never achieved in recent times," said our spokesman.

Meanwhile, last year EFRIPEL exported only 500 tons of the production obtained, adding more than \$5 million to its coffers.

"Last year's export volume cannot be evaluated in accordance with the production obtained in that period," said our interviewee, justifying the various reasons why EFRIPEL did not export all of last year's production.

It is to be noted that in the years subsequent to the 1981-1982 campaign, and therefore a year considered good in the capture and export of shrimp, EFRIPEL began to grapple with the production crisis (managing to obtain only 600 kilos per day), exacerbated still more by an abundance of the product in its traditional market—Japan; and this, consequently, affected the price established internationally at \$10.25 per kilo, subsequently reduced to less than \$6.00.

"The drought wreaking havoc on the country also caused a drop in production and this, in turn, caused the government to call a halt to normal production," he said.

This measure adopted periodically by our government consists in prohibiting fishing during certain periods, especially during the time considered proper for reproduction and development of the catch.

"The measure was very successful, for in the following year one could see a tendency toward increased production and an achievement of nearly 900 tons. However, this measure was very costly in that it caused the shrimp fishermen to cease operations. In view of this situation we shall propose alternative measures to deal with the next stoppage of this type of activity, limiting the sector to deep-sea shrimp fishing or fishing for sharks. These alternatives are aimed at alleviating some of the high costs involved in having the fishing boats stopped for a certain length of time," said Felipe Massingue.

Among the measures designed to relaunch production and improve management techniques are those which, according to the EFRIPEL director, involve strengthening the fleet of fishing boats and, within a few days, adding a special unit designed to handle two types of fishing technology—lobster and shrimp.

EFRIPEL also plans to strengthen its fleet of highway-transportation vehicles. According to Felipe Massingue, this measure will save 8,000 contos per month in the renting of private vehicles to ship the product. "Within the philosophy which equates business development with social conditions, a study is now underway to establish a residence for workers of average levels obtained in special fishing schools and the construction of a warehouse," he said, adding that this is a short-term project.

Namibia

Garoeb Appointed Chief Whip in National Assembly

MB1007091191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0733 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Windhoek July 10 SAPA—SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] central committee has appointed its head and chief coordinator, Moses Garoeb as leader of the ruling party in the National Assembly, Nambe [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Wednesday. SWAPO Deputy-Head Festus Naholo said Mr Garoeb had been appointed chief whip in the National Assembly, while

Mr Joshua Hoebech, who formerly held the position, had become deputy chief whip. Mr Naholo said this would give the prime minister, Mr Hage Geingob, who had been the ruling party's leader in the assembly, more time to concentrate on governmental affairs.

* Trade Agreement With Romania Grants MFN

91AF12441 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 17 May 91 pp 1, 2

[Text] Following the signing of a trade agreement on Tuesday, the Romanian Government, through its embassy in Windhoek, initiated a preliminary round of talks on two more bilateral agreements with the Government of Namibia.

The proposed agreements will cover the mutual avoidance of double taxation with respect to income and capital and the mutual promotion and protection of investment.

Although preliminary discussions were held with the Government of Namibia on the possibility of concluding agreements on the proposed conventions, it is not yet clear when the signing of such an agreement will take place. Dr. Ion Porojan, Councillor at the Romanian embassy told THE TIMES.

He said that seven months of negotiations with the Namibian authorities resulted in the signing of the first trade agreement on Tuesday. The agreement formed the general framework to create increasing economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries.

As of that agreement, each party shall accord to the other the status of most-favoured-nation in all matters relating to trade between them. In particular, the status will be in respect to customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on imports or exports; on transfers of payments and with respect to the method of levying such duties and charges; and the formalities in connection with imports and exports.

Consequently, items of reciprocal export will not be subject to any duties taxes or higher charges, nor to any rules or formalities more burdensome than those to which the like products when consigned to the territory of any third country are, or may be subject to after the signed agreement. Articles destined for tests, experiments, exhibition, contests and fairs and tools to be used for the assembly and installation of equipment, will enjoy preferential treatment under the most-favoured-nation status. The same will apply for articles to be processed or repaired, materials required for processing or repairing and the containers of exported or imported goods.

According to Dr. Porojan, the Romanian government would like to see the speedy translation of the pact into concrete action. His government would not like to see the agreement reduced to a mere piece of paper, he said.

Although the two parties agreed in general on the goods to be exchanged, the Romanian government would like

to hasten the process of drawing up a precise list of goods for exchange and the determination of an exact reference to projects and the different fields of cooperation.

Mr. Porojan concluded that Romania's capacity in oil mining, agriculture and ship-building are unlimited and would open up favourable prospects for the economic development of Namibia.

*** Drought Affects Farmers, Schoolchildren**

91AF1244C Windhoek, THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 30 May 91 pp 1, 2

[Article by Fred Goeieman: "Cry for Aid from South"]

[Text] The drought situation in the South is still a major factor affecting both the communal and commercial farmers in the area.

Most of the Southern residents as far as Karasburg, Bethanie, Maltahone, Gochas and Hoachanas, who were contacted by THE TIMES, were unanimous in their desire for action from the authorities.

Action, they said, would help them to help themselves.

There seems to be no imminent solution in the near future, however. Drought brought poverty, and the budget with its emphasis on development projects in the north held few prospects of alleviating the poverty among the rural peasants of the south.

Most of them, though they are commending the government for the drought relief aid, were of the opinion that such relief is not enough in itself.

They said relief had to be accompanied by development initiatives that would not only provide employment, but also stimulate regional and household sufficiency in the region. The cry from the South was for development, instead of living on hand-outs that would create a permanent dependency.

The southerners told THE TIMES the drought situation was not over yet and their meagre existence on the subsistence farming was in danger of being wiped out, unless drastic action was taken to meet the harshest winter months ahead.

It was appalling to find that school feeding schemes for children, who were the most likely victims under these circumstances of extreme deprivation, were absent or suspended in most places. It had previously been supplied by either the Red Cross, international aid agencies and the RRR Committee.

"The political struggle was settled, and these people now completely forgot us," was a standard reply to THE TIMES.

Most of the kindergartens, which were predominantly privately-run, did not even receive government subsidy for their feeding programs. Church hostels were surviving solely on insufficient church contributions—a

significant number of the country's future workforce was tossed about, wavering between malnutrition and mere survival.

The residents in the south were calling upon the private sector, especially the CDM [Consolidated Diamond Mines] conglomerate which is reaping huge profits in the region, to contribute tangibly and help solve the problems in their area.

"CDM and the new fishing developments in Luderitz have to get their priorities straight, to realise that they are regionally situated," said a prominent community leader.

The CCN's [Council of Churches of Namibia] new feeding scheme, which was earmarked to substitute the discontinued drought relief aid, was still in the pipeline. At the time of going to press the paper was unable to get a comment from the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

A prominent resident of Hoachanas, who like most of our sources preferred to remain anonymous, said that nothing had been done so far in their area to indicate government concern.

"I am grateful that there is someone who thinks of us by trying to find out about our problems in the area," said one Hoachanas man when he was contacted by THE TIMES reporter for a comment on their problems in the area.

He called on the Ministry of Local Government and Housing to look into ways of solving their serious housing problems. He said the Ministry must provide them with materials, as they did in Okuriangava, to enable them to build shelters for themselves.

"The rainfall was good in our area, but we have no land to farm on and as a result we have no money to buy essentials for day-to-day living. The land that we have in Hoachanas is incredibly insufficient for farming, though we are pastoral farmers," he said. The government must subsidise them to hire or buy adjacent farms which are on their traditional land.

Reunion

Senegalese, Mauritanian Foreign Ministers Meet

AB1107151291 Dakar Chaine Nationale in French
2000 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] The Senegalese and Mauritanian foreign ministers held talks in Saint-Louis today as part of the first phase of the first conference of foreign ministers to prepare the Saint-Louis summit. These preliminary talks followed contacts established between the two countries after the Bamako summit, contacts that had positive results and were praised by both sides. The two ministers will meet on 18 July in Guinea-Bissau at the invitation of the Guinea-Bissau foreign minister to begin official talks on the conflict between Senegal and Mauritania.

Zambia

Kaunda Accuses MMD of 'Telling Lies'

MB1107184291 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] President Kaunda has cautioned Zambians not to panic during this period of both political and economic change in the country. Addressing a mass rally at Kabompo, during his continued tour of the North-western Province, Comrade Kaunda said this period of transition is causing anxiety among people in the country because they do not know where they are going. The president told the crowd, which included Area Governor Goodson Malikule and Member of the Central Committee for Northwestern Province Comrade (Henry Chimarozo) that UNIP [United National Independence Party] is determined to bring about change peacefully. He said UNIP is a party which has had 27 years of experience and therefore should not be [word indistinct] by any other party which had never run a country before.

Meanwhile, the president has accused the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, of debating the current politics in the country by telling lies in their attempts to dislodge the ruling UNIP Party. ZANA reports that, speaking at his first visit in nine years to [words indistinct] about 80 km from the Angolan border, the president told thousands of people at the rally that this strategy of the MMD will jeopardize the stability of the country. He said the MMD has brought a new culture of lies to politics [words indistinct].

* Cement Price Up 27 Percent; Building Cost Up

91AF1240C Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 May 91 p 1

[Text] Chilanga Cement has increased the price of cement by more than 27 percent, the second increase in less than a month.

The increase which was with effect from yesterday saw the price of cement rise from K[kwacha]275 a bag to K350. Few weeks ago the price rose from K155 to K275.

A TIMES survey showed that most retailers had fixed the price of cement at between K500 and K450.

Indeco [Industrial Development Corporation] officials were not available to explain the increase which comes in the wake of concern over escalating prices of building materials.

Building materials are said to have increased by 203 percent between 1988 and 1991.

It is feared the hike will push up house rents and rates as evidenced by the rise of blocks last month from K27 to K32 when the earlier increase was announced.

Contractors interviewed observed that production at Chilanga has been low in the past weeks while prices of cement have been rising at unprecedented rate.

They complained that the high price of cement coupled with the current shortage has attracted unscrupulous businessmen who were buying it in bulk for sale on the black market.

A letter obtained by the TIMES in Lusaka two weeks ago from the company's marketing department to cement suppliers claimed that there would be very little production at Chilanga because of necessary maintenance work.

The letter advised cement suppliers not to send their vehicles to Chilanga works but make arrangements to procure the product directly from Kabwe retail depots or Ndola factory.

Efforts to obtain comments on the latest situation about production at Chilanga yesterday proved fruitless.

The Chilanga cement factory in Ndola has recently been characterised by long queues of vehicles waiting several days for cement which has become scarce.

Zimbabwe

Official Criticizes African Trade With RSA

MB0807210691 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2014 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Harare July 8 SAPA—A senior Zimbabwean MP on Monday [8 July] criticised African countries forging trade links with South Africa [RSA], saying the moves were premature despite the scrapping of major racist laws, the national news agency ZIANA reports. Mr John Msika, the ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] national chairman and local government minister, made the remarks to a delegation of the U.S. Democratic Party visiting the Front-line state. "There are people who are cashing in prematurely on the events taking place in South Africa. There are already some African countries who have started economic relations with South Africa," he said. He stopped short of naming the countries.

Unions Continue 'Crusade' Against Economic Reform

MB0607052691 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2242 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] Bulawayo July 5 SAPA—As the initial negative effects of Zimbabwe's economic structural adjustment programme [ESAP] begin to be felt, the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) continued its crusade against the programme, painting a pessimistic, even hopeless, future for the country's workforce.

Officially closing a five-day workers' education seminar in Bulawayo, ZCTU President Gibson Sibanda said as a result of the "wrong foundation", Zimbabwe was headed for massive unemployment and, eventually, social and civil unrest. According to the national news agency ZIANA, he said the government had taken the "wrong direction" to correct the country's economic ills. He said by prioritising outside financial assistance and investment, the government had put the country's economy under foreign control.

The conditions set by outside financiers and investors, he added, for the government to retrench workers, scrap the labour laws that protected workers, remove of subsidies and devalue the currency, all of which would lead to a harsh economic climate. [sentence as received] "Our labour laws are back to the colonial master/servant situation, a next-to-slavery situation because the worker is no longer protected," he said.

In reference to Secretary-General Morgan Tsvangirai's report that several hundred workers had already been retrenched in the wake of the ESAP, Sibanda asked: "Are we really adjusting for the benefit of the people or for the financiers and investors?"

Farmers Predict 'Major Maize Crisis'

MB0907210491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2057 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Harare July 9 SAPA—Zimbabwe is in the middle of a major maize crisis and may run out of stocks next March if drastic measures are not taken, the Commercial Grain Producers Association [CGPA] said on Tuesday. CGPA chief executive Patricia Henson told the national news agency ZIANA ahead of the CGPA annual congress on Wednesday that Zimbabwe had already failed to export maize to Lesotho, Malawi and South Africa.

The Southern African [Development] Coordinating Conference, which previously looked to Zimbabwe as the regional bread basket, now had a maize deficit of three million [metric] tons. "We will be in a stock-out by March 1992. I don't think we shall have any maize in stock (then)," said Ms Henson.

Ms Henson painted a pessimistic picture for the future of maize production unless farmers were given favourable pre-planting prices, an aggressive marketing strategy adopted and possible privatisation of the Grain Marketing Board [GMB]. Behind the drop in the country's maize reserves lay a host of problems ranging from persistent drought to a 50 percent drop in communal farmer production, a 121 percent increase in production costs, alleged unfavourable producer prices, to farmers diversifying into cash crops, she said.

Production by white commercial farmers had dropped by 65 percent, she said. The CGPA chief executive said low intake could lead to Zimbabwe importing maize in 1992. "The situation is precarious," added Ms Henson. Zimbabwe's maize producers had decreased from 2,300 in the past two or three years to 1,600 this year. This drop was accompanied by a loss of 12,000 hectares of land formerly used for maize production to other crops.

The CGPA had proposed a recovery programme to the government which included deregulation of yellow maize prices, reconstitution of the commodity boards and the agricultural marketing authority under economic reforms which they believed would solve the deficit incurred by the GMB. "The basic mandate is that the boards must eliminate or reduce deficits, become more cost effective and commercially orientated," said Henson. She said some of

the CGPA's proposals had been implemented to a limited extent, with limited effectiveness.

However, the proposals were being considered at the highest level of government, according to Henson. Quick and effective action by the government on the CGPA proposals could reverse Zimbabwe's need to import maize. "We need to see food security, food sufficiency restored in this country," said Henson.

If fully implemented, the proposals, which she described as the "cheapest" way out of the current crisis, would restore Zimbabwe's role in the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] and international profile.

* ZUM Official Kombayi Arrested at Meeting

91AF1212B Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English
19 May 91 p 1

[Text] Gweru (Ziana)—Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zum) national organising secretary Patrick Kombayi was arrested yesterday shortly after the police stopped a Zum inter-provincial meeting here.

More than 100 delegates, who included the party's candidates and their election agents during the 1990 general elections, had turned up for the meeting.

Riot police bundled scores of Zum delegates into three trucks and took them away from the venue of the meeting, a hotel here owned by Mr. Kombayi.

Mr. Kombayi went to the Gweru Central police station, where he protested and sought to make a report against the police for what he said was disrupting a legal meeting.

However, the police officers at the station immediately said that he was under arrest.

As about a dozen riot police details stood vigilant in the reception area of the police station, police officers physically lifted Mr. Kombayi, who was refusing to move, into the secured police backyard where they placed him on the entrance to a police cell.

Although police officers declined to comment, it is understood they said the meeting had not been cleared by the police.

* Cement Price Control Hampering Growth

91AF1212A Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 16 May 91 p 10

[Text] Zimbabwe's economic growth prospects have been hampered by a number of constraints since independence in 1980. Among these, foreign exchange scarcities and associated low investment levels are often cited as the major problem areas.

However, low profitability as a result of price increase applications being disallowed, delayed or agreed only in part have also contributed to difficulties for many industries. The cement industry stands out as an example of

this and the resulting difficulties suffered by the manufacturers of cement have become so serious that supply volumes are now well below national requirements.

Even under ideal conditions the necessary investment to rectify this situation would take several years to complete. However, price controls on cement are still in place and this is enough to make investment conditions far from ideal.

A study of the recent performance of Circle Cement Ltd. illustrates the impossible situation in which the industry finds itself. The company's very modest profitability of a few years ago has become a substantial loss, which has been accentuated by interest payments on the sums that consequently had to be borrowed to fund the rehabilitation and maintenance of its plant. Capital expenditure over the past six years alone totalled more than \$4.6 million and it has become a matter of grave concern to the company that their efforts to sustain output levels have been met with pricing policies that have forced upon them severe and accumulating financial losses.

From several viewpoints the government's logic in imposing price controls on cement and reluctantly permitting late and inadequate price increases is difficult to fathom. Cement seldom amounts to more than 5 percent of the cost of an ordinary house and it never makes up more than 10 percent of a structure that is built entirely from concrete, such as a bridge or a dam wall. The price increases applied for in recent years, which would have well satisfied cement manufacturers, would therefore have added very little to overall construction costs and would have led to the plant being expanded to cater for increasing demand.

By creating conditions in which no additions to local capacity could be considered, the government now has to provide for imports of cement and clinker from neighboring countries. The prices that have to be paid to Zambian and South African suppliers are well above the price sought by our local manufacturers and these payments have to be made in scarce foreign currency. By

allowing reasonable price increases when requested, this additional import cost could have been avoided.

A comparison between domestic prices charged for cement in other countries shows that Zimbabwe's price is out of line with prices ruling in other markets. It follows that Zimbabwe's manufacturers are not being unreasonable when they request permission to increase prices and to hold these prices steady in real terms after allowing for inflation.

Foreign observers of Zimbabwe's economy have been quick to appreciate the difficulties faced by the cement industry and the handicap these will impose on our structural adjustment programme. The recently completed draft final report of the World Bank's Zimbabwe Construction Industry Development Study says:

"The government regards cement as an essential commodity whose price should be controlled in order to protect the people from exploitation.

"Zimbabwean cement at the official price is the cheapest in the whole of Southern Africa. A situation has thereby been created in which the cement factories are no longer able to set aside funds for improvements or extensions of their production apparatus.

"The stage has been reached, due to constant cost escalation and time lags in revising the controlled prices, that the factories hardly ever recover the direct production costs, that is costs of raw materials, rail transport, coal, electric power, labour costs, packaging materials and consumable stores.

"Thus, cement production has become a loss-making exercise, which may or may not be subsidised by surpluses made by the sale of other products. When local or foreign banking institutions see this situation in the factories' income statements, no wonder they withhold finance for improvements. The borrower would not be in a position to service any loan before he gets a more realistic price for his cement."

Ghana

U.S. Decision To Lift Sanctions Said 'Premature'

AB1107212391 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 2100 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Ghana today expressed deep regret at the decision of the United States to lift economic sanctions against South Africa. While admitting that there have been positive developments within South Africa in recent times, the government considered the U.S. action premature and said it should have awaited the adoption by the South African Government of real measures which will remove all obstacles to genuine negotiations.

An official statement issued in Accra said Ghana's stand is in line with the Harare Declaration and the UN General Assembly Declaration on apartheid and its destructive consequences in Southern Africa, adopted at its 16th special session in December, 1989. It said these two declarations enunciated certain conditions which must be fulfilled before sanctions can be lifted, one of which is the release of all political prisoners.

The statement noted that this condition has not yet been fully met. According to the statement, Ghana stands by the objectives stated in the Harare and UN Declarations and affirms its belief that there is a continuing need to maintain pressure on South Africa until transitional arrangements and modalities on the process of the drawing up and adoption of a new constitution.

Guinea

Communique on Conde; Opposition Leader Departs

AB1107174691 Conakry Radiodiffusion-Television
Guineenne Radio Network in French 2200 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 10 July in Conakry]

[Text] Since the evening of 19 June evening, Alpha Conde freely decided to take refuge in the Senegalese Embassy in Conakry. He requested asylum to escape the legal action that the Conakry Tribunal of First Instance was about to take against him. The Senegalese authorities have informed the Guinean authorities about that.

The Guinean Government, which is faithful to its African fraternity and good-neighbor policy, has with particular attention examined the request made by the sister Republic of Senegal calling for a halt to the legal action against Alpha Conde. The government, stressing its traditional relations of friendship and cooperation and taking into account the fact that African unity and solidarity are imperative, believes that the refuge taken by Alpha Conde in the Senegalese Embassy in Conakry must not jeopardize relations between Senegal and Guinea.

In this regard, the Guinean Government has decided to favorably respond to the Senegalese authorities' request. It therefore has decided to suspend the prosecution initiated against Alpha Conde. He may now enjoy his right to stay or freely leave the national territory on condition, however, that his presence in Guinea does not engender other disruptions of peace and order.

Indeed, the offenses of which Alpha Conde has been accused have no political character, but constitute common law offenses calling for punishment under Guinean criminal law. After all, the Guinean Government, which is aware of irrepressible human aspirations for democracy, has pledged to create the conditions for the blossoming of moral values and of the institutions that are the foundation of true democracy.

The government therefore appeals to all Guineans to abide by the provisions of the Constitution that the Guinean people, who comprise so many inclinations, adopted in December 1990 by an overwhelming majority. We know that the Constitution has already defined fundamental freedoms that prevail over all other rights needed to establish democracy, which is no doubt fragile because it is the expression of human will. But that democracy can be consolidated through sacrifices that each Guinean citizen has to make to safeguard national unity, solidarity, and patriotism.

In any event, the Guinean Government will scrupulously see to the respect for the constitutional laws that the Guinean people have freely and sovereignly adopted. It will also see to the safeguard of fundamental freedoms and human rights.

[Issued] In Conakry on 10 July;

[Signed] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Meanwhile, latest reports reaching us say that Alpha Conde allegedly left Conakry this evening aboard a Senegalese plane.

[Paris AFP in English at 1558, in a Conakry-dated item, adds the following: "Guinea's main opposition leader Alpha Conde left for Senegal after spending three weeks hiding out at the Senegalese embassy here. He was escorted to Dakar by Senegalese Ambassador Makhili Gassama aboard a Senegalese plane after intervention by President Abdou Diouf with Guinea's military leader General Lansana Conte for Mr. Conde to be granted asylum."]

Liberia

Sawyer Vows To Prevent 'Dismembering' of Country

AB1107205691 Paris AFP in French 1815 GMT
9 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Lagos, 9 Jul (AFP)—The Liberian interim government will not hesitate to use its treaty of assistance with Guinea and its contacts with Nigeria to

prevent "Charles Taylor (leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, main armed opposition movement) or anybody else from dismembering the country." This was stated by Mr. Amos Sawyer in an interview published today by the Nigerian government-owned DAILY TIMES.

The Liberian interim president repeated that he will not be a candidate in the elections, which the Economic Community of West African States has decided to supervise; a decision made at its 14th summit which ended on 6 July in Abuja, the Nigerian future federal capital. [passage omitted]

Government Workers To Receive Back Salaries

*AB1107190091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 11 Jul 91*

[Text] The Finance Minister has announced that it will begin paying honorarium to government employees beginning today for the period covering April to June this year.

Speaking at a news conference at the Finance Ministry, Deputy Finance Minister Josiah Brown said that on the average, no one employee of government will receive less than 50 percent of his last salary for June 1990.

According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, Deputy Finance Minister Brown disclosed that about \$4 million has been earmarked to pay civilians and the military as well as certain public corporations which, he said, cannot solely meet their payrolls at the moment. He also pointed out that this payment, which should be the second honorarium, will be higher in certain categories compared to that of March. These categories, Mr. Brown said, would include messengers, couriers, and drivers, among others.

The Finance Ministry official further disclosed that based on listing of effective Liberian Embassies abroad submitted by the Foreign Ministry, [words indistinct] will take into consideration in the foreign service.

Mali

Burkina's Compaore Notes Cooperation With Bamako

*AB1107112091 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Cooperation between Mali and Burkina Faso is sound. Bilateral cooperation and subregional integration were thoroughly discussed during the friendly working visit that the chairman of the Transitional Committee for the People's Salvation [CTSP] recently paid to Burkina Faso. In an interview with the Malian press during that visit, the Burkinabe head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore, said that Mali and Burkina Faso must explore new ways and take initiatives for the construction of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]:

[Begin Compaore recording] There have been restrictions to our integration and the realization of joint projects for the achievement of our happiness. We believe, today, that we must look to the future and explore new ways of strengthening cooperation between our two peoples in the human and political fields, notably, through frequent exchanges between leaders, organizations, and associations of the various component parts of our peoples: young people, women, political organizations, and others. We believe that our people today want to move along with history. Our only choice remains subregional integration and I believe Mali and Burkina Faso must increase their contribution to the construction of ECOWAS by taking more initiatives in the field of bilateral cooperation. [end recording]

On the Thomas Sankara's rehabilitation, Capt. Blaise Compaore explained this rehabilitation stating reasons why it took four years to decide to pay tribute to this comrade in arms:

[Begin Compaore recording] Since 19 October, that is four days after the rectification, of course, I referred to Thomas Sankara in a public address as a brother and comrade in arms, who made the mistake of contributing little to the promotion of such basic freedoms as democracy, and basic rights in general. As you know, the rectification came to put and end to this somewhat totalitarian regime, that of the National Council for the Revolution [CNR], which, was certainly the antithesis of pluralist democracy.

Because of this change, we were subjected to many acts of aggression generally fomented from outside the country, of course, in so-called solidarity with Thomas Sankara. This prompted us to uphold the revolutionary struggle to ensure that this comrade earned some amount of tribute, despite the fact that his acts were contrary to democracy and freedom. This means that today, we have made a decision that is appreciated by our people in various ways. Today, the CNR has disappeared but it has made an impact. Today, there is even an association which is being created on the [word indistinct] of the revolution, as you can see. This means that it is a decision which, as revolutionaries, we believed necessary. Meanwhile, the public needs to know about the other victims of the revolution who would like to know whether the rehabilitation of Sankara will mean they will also have to demand reparations. [end recording]

Niger

Compaore Arrives for 'Short' 'Working Visit'

*AB1107150891 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 11 Jul 91*

[Text] Captain Blaise Compaore, president of Burkina Faso and head of government, arrived this morning in Niamey for a short and friendly working visit. The Burkinabe head of state, accompanied by four ministers, was welcomed by the president of the Republic, General

Ali Saibou. Shortly after the greeting ceremony, the two statesmen were greeted by the president of the National Assembly, the prime minister, the chairman of the National Council of Development, the president of the Supreme Court, and members of government and of the diplomatic corps. The two men later held private talks, while the ministers of foreign affairs, of finance, and of housing from both countries met.

Nigeria

Commentary on South African Olympic Readmittance

AB1207114091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Atilade Atoyobi Commentary]

[Text] In 1960, the South African Olympic Committee entered an all-white team for the games in Rome. That was the usual practice. But for the international community, the entry did not ride along the crest of new political developments on the African Continent. While the Olympic Games were being held in Rome, colonial territories in Africa were gaining their independence. No one was willing to exclude South Africa from the rising freedom tide. So the Olympic movement decided to kick South Africa out of its fold. That was over 30 years ago. The gesture by the Olympic committee did not deter the white minority government from pursuing its apartheid policy to inhuman proportions. Racial laws depriving the blacks of their rights were pasted everywhere. Non-compliance with the laws by the blacks led to incarceration and death by hanging. From Verwoerd to Voster to P.W. Botha, South Africa was, indeed, a hell on earth.

The comes Friedrich de Klerk who said he would dismantle apartheid which isolated South Africa from the rest of the world for long. No one took him serious initially. Most anti-apartheid groups around the world did not even want to give him any chance to prove himself. But within a short time he released Nelson Mandela and key members of the African National Congress who had been in prison for decades. Mr. de Klerk refused to listen to the conservatives in and outside his ruling National Party. He just went ahead and dismantled the apartheid laws. Yes, Mr. de Klerk may be doing fine now. That may explain the rush of the Olympic movement to have South Africa back in the fold. Good enough, if the country has now accepted to put together a multiracial team to represent it in future games. Nevertheless, is it not possible to tread the ground softly in South Africa? The announcement by the United States that sanctions will be lifted has come from President George Bush himself. We should not forget that the U.S. sanctions was forced on the executive arm of the American Government by the Congress. President Bush himself confirmed the attitude of the administration from Reagan that he did not believe in sanctions in the first instance, so he should be eager to lift it anyway. But it is hard to imagine that all the necessary cues have come from South Africa yet. Dr. Nelson Mandela might

have strengthened the hands of friends of South Africa by his recent remarks about ANC being flexible on the issue of sanctions. Yet, it should be said that the road to black majority rule in South Africa is still full of bumps, potholes, and signs.

The black to black violence is a respite for the reformers and conservatives alike. The whites who now dole out full measures of hope in the morning are the same people pouring highly inflammable fuel on the intra-black crisis at night. So we must (?ruminate) over the question of how soon the cloud will settle and when the negotiations for black majority rule will start and end. That should, in fact, be the right cue for lifting the sanctions of wining and dinning with the devil crying to get out of clothes.

Aikhomu on Making Naira 'Fully Convertible'

AB1107221991 Dakar PANA in English 1439 GMT
11 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Lagos, 11 July (NAN/PANA)—The Nigerian Government will take steps at the appropriate time to make the naira fully convertible, the vice president, Augustus Aikhomu, has said in Lagos.

Aikhomu, who Wednesday [10 Jul] announced the plan at the 12th annual president's merit award ceremonies of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, did not elaborate. But he said that the government would strive to increasingly utilise the capital market to finance a substantial component of the deficit arising from the three-year rolling plan. He expressed hope that state and local governments would source more of their project-tied capital funds through the issuance of bonds. [passage omitted]

Crashed Plane Said Chartered From Air Canada

AB1107121591 Paris AFP in French 0958 GMT
11 Jul 91

[Text] Lagos, 11 Jul (AFP)—The plane which crashed this morning in Jeddah with 263 persons on board, including 248 pilgrims from Mecca, was an Air Canada plane chartered by the Nigerian organizers of the pilgrimage, according to first information obtained from the Nigeria Airways headquarters in Lagos. The plane's destination was Maiduguri, in the extreme northwest of Nigeria, according to a Nigeria Airways spokesman.

All Nigeria Airways planes and those chartered by the two Nigerian private companies authorized to organize the transportation of pilgrims to Mecca flew with the insignia and flight numbers of the Nigerian national airline, the spokesman specified.

Senegal**Togo****Nation Asked To Help Monitor Angolan Cease-Fire**

AB1107222091 Dakar PANA in English 1031 GMT
11 Jul 91

[Text] Dakar, 11 July (APS-SEN/PANA)—The UN has approached Senegal to prepare to send military observers to help monitor the cease-fire and the conduct of elections in Angola. Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall has disclosed.

The minister made the disclosure in Dakar on Wednesday [10 Jul] at a citation ceremony during which 15 officers of the Senegalese Army were awarded national honours and decorated with military medals. The officers were part of the second contingent of Senegalese troops dispatched to the Middle East to monitor the cease-fire accord between Iraq and Iran.

PRC's Li Ruihuan Lauds Bilateral Relations

AB1107190691 Dakar Chaine Nationale in French
2000 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Excerpts] The Chinese Communist Party delegation which arrived late this morning in Dakar held a working session this afternoon at 1600 with a Senegalese Socialist Party delegation led by (Ousmane Tanawodja), national secretary in charge of international relations, at the Socialist Party House. [passage omitted]

The head of the Chinese delegation, Mr. Li Ruihuan, has praised the good relations that exist between the CCP and the Senegalese Socialist Party:

[Begin Li recording in Mandarin fading into French translation] China and Senegal are separated by a significant distance. Despite this fact, Senegal is a brother country and is not unknown to us. The Central Committee of our party has accorded great importance to our relations with the Senegalese Socialist Party.

Before leaving China, the secretary general of the party, Comrade Jiang Zemin; the head of state, Comrade Yang Shangkun; the head of the Chinese Government, Comrade Li Peng; all said they wanted this visit to be a success and desired direct contacts between the leaders of the two parties and discussions on issues of common interest and an exchange of views on the situation prevailing in our two countries. They believed that the visit would strengthen our understanding of each other and our friendship and promote the bonds of cooperation between our two countries. [end recording]

The Chinese delegation will be received by the prime minister and the head of state.

National Conference Proceedings Disrupted

AB1107152891 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1900 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] The national conference discussions continued today with endless procedural issues. The whole day was devoted to identity verification. Here is Oke Nawunor with a report on the discussions:

[Nawunor] On the third day of the discussions, one can undoubtedly state that the conference has not yet begun in earnest, and that it is still at the preliminary stage. It all began this morning at 0700 with the verification of the identities of participants. This verification exercise took up the whole morning and even continued in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, the session was nevertheless declared open by the chairman of the interim committee elected the previous day, namely, Mr. Namoro Karamoko, the oldest participant; his secretary, Kouakou Assogba, the youngest delegate; and his rapporteur, Mrs. Adjaragbo Johnson Kaffoui.

The items on the agenda included the verification of identity, examination and adoption of the draft standing regulations and, finally, the election of a conference steering committee. A controversy nearly arose over the issue of security and identification, but these issues were referred to the conference presidium, the election of which was also included in the agenda.

Deliberations were suspended for one hour, early in the afternoon. The discussions which had been going on normally, were nearly disrupted by an incident. The conference was faced with an apparently explosive situation which was quickly defused. A delegate announced the arrest of an opposition member, Mr. Bonin, and called for his release. Meanwhile, demonstrators had taken over the grounds of the 2 Fevrier Hotel, where the conference was taking place, and were demanding Mr. Bonin's release. In the face of the seriousness of the situation, a detachment of the Armed Forces was sent to the spot in reinforcement. It took up position in front of the 2 Fevrier Hotel to contain the demonstrators several of whom had even succeeded in forcing their way into the hotel before being expelled. Nobody was injured.

In the conference hall itself, where the deliberations continued, the delegates were worried. The chairman of the interim committee, Namogo Karamoko said, and I quote: We are confronted with a rather serious case, unquote. Professor Nidevi, president of a club and member of the preparatory commission took to the floor and expressed his anxiety in the face, first, of Mr. Bonin's arrest; second, the presence of demonstrators; and third, the arrival of security forces.

Asked by the interim committee to explain the situation, the minister of interior and security, Mr. Yao Komlavi

pointed out that according to information reaching him, Mr. Bonin was arrested by the gendarmerie in regard to a common law case. Mr. Yao Komlavi pointed out that he had taken the necessary steps with the gendarmerie to ensure Mr. Bonin's release. A few minutes later, he even confirmed that Mr. Bonin had actually been released. The conference asked the chairman of the National Commission of Human Rights, Mr. Ahonkor Dovi, to go to Mr. Bonin's house to verify Minister Komlavi's statement, and to even bring the man concerned to the conference hall to calm people down.

While Mr. Dovi was away inquiring about Mr. Bonin, the rapporteur of the interim committee, on behalf of Chairman Namogo Karamoko, expressed his wish for the rapid election of a permanent committee to cope with the increasingly great responsibilities of the conference. Less than an hour later, Mr. Bonin appeared before the conference accompanied by the chairman of the National Commission of Human Rights, Mr. Dovi, who later sent him back home.

The chairman of the interim committee, Mr. Namoro Karamoko, addressed a message of appeasement to the people of Togo, confirming live on radio and television that Mr. Bonin had actually been released and called for calm to enable the deliberations to continue.

The deliberations continued, notably, with the report of the subcommittee on identity verification. The session was adjourned until 11 July at 0800.

Writer's 'Arrest' Detailed

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[Text] Lome, 11 July (NAN/PANA)—The prompt intervention of the national conference and the Togolese minister of security Wednesday [10 Jul] saved the Togolese

capital, Lome, a possible showdown following the arrest of a key figure in the Togolese democracy campaign.

Stone-carrying youths stormed the Hotel du Deux Fevrier (2 February), venue of the conference, demanding the release of Andoch Bonin, the writer of the first ever critical book of opposition against Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema, who was picked up by the Togolese police Wednesday in Lome.

Bonin's book, "Le Togo: Du Sergeant En General" (Togo: From Sergeant to General) was a critical work on the leadership of President Eyadema. Bonin was Eyadema's first official interpreter in English for three years.

NAN reports that youths who witnessed the arrest alerted the conference which decided that its members would not vacate the conference hall until the arrested man was released. Conference Interim Chairman Namoro Karamoko ordered the minister of security to explain to the house the reason for the arrest and to do something about it.

The minister, Yao Komlanvi, without giving reasons for the arrest, announced that he had telephoned an order for the release of the writer.

The president of the National Commission on Human Rights, Barrister Ahlonko Devi, was urged by the interim chairman to produce Bonin to the delegates.

"We have heard from the minister and we believe him. But we want to see the arrested man physically to be convinced of his release," he said.

Bonin, in an interview, said that he was not arrested but kidnapped by about 50 armed policemen who surrounded me and forced me barefooted to a lorry with which I was taken to the police station." [no opening quotation mark as received] He said that his arrest was connected with his recent press interview which, according to him, was a repeat of what he wrote in his book.

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